

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 22, 1909.

The World's Food Supply

THE DISTINGUISHED railroad man who recently asserted that a shortage in the world's food supply was within measurable distance could not have given the subject the careful and intelligent thought which he is credited with bestowing upon other matters. There are at present available no statistics, and, in fact, no bases of statistics, which would enable one to determine with any degree of accuracy what the world's food supply will be five, ten or twenty years from the present time. We have statistics in plenty which deal with crop production in all civilized countries under present conditions, but we have within reach no data which would give satisfactory information as to the new area which may be added to the world's tillage from year to year, and, of more importance still, we have nothing which shows, or can show, the prospective growth in the productivity of the soil resulting from improved methods of cultivation.

Leaving the world at large and confining ourselves to the United States, it may be said within the bounds of conservatism that the present method of estimating future crops will necessarily be abandoned within a few years. Measuring and limiting the area in which Indian corn might be profitably grown was a common practice a few years ago, and statistics concerning the future of what the world calls the "maize crop" were based upon these measurements and limitations. Improved methods of cultivation are not only expanding this area away beyond its old limits but are constantly increasing the producing power of the soil.

Land by the tens of thousands of acres which a few years ago was supposed to be barren and worthless has been brought under profitable cultivation throughout the West, and hundreds of thousands of acres will be redeemed from the so-called arid region within the next few years. Not only is irrigation opening up vast districts of fertile soil annually, but dry farming promises to transform the great desert highlands of the eastern slope of the Rockies into a garden.

The world's food supply is in no danger. The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof, and there can be neither lack nor exhaustion in the storehouse of the Creator.

THE REPORT drawn by Robert S. Peabody and Arthur A. Shurtleff, with reference to the grouping of related public buildings in Boston, submitted to the metropolitan improvement commission, has been given out by Governor Draper. It is a most elaborate and exhaustive presentation of the subject, and, representing as it does a great amount of careful investigation, much serious thought and no small measure of physical labor, it calls for the appreciation of all citizens. This report offers no less than eight different plans for the creation of a civic center. The sites offered are the present City Hall, the Boston & Providence railroad depot and terminal property, now lying idle (two plans); Castle square; Beacon street; an artificial island in the Charles river basin, the old art museum on Copley square, and the Public Garden at the head of Commonwealth avenue.

In summing up, the report says: "A review of these sites for a group of public buildings points to that on the Public Garden at the end of Commonwealth avenue as the cheapest as well as the one where great results could be obtained." Messrs. Peabody and Shurtleff, however, are not unmindful of the difficulty which arises in this connection, for they hasten to recognize the probability of protests against the use of this beautiful little park for any such purpose. And they add:

If such objections prevail as to this use of a portion of the garden, the finest group on a purchased lot that is already occupied by buildings could be obtained at Copley square because on two sides of the square there already exist permanent public buildings of great distinction, that on a third side is destined to be soon replaced, and on the fourth side the buildings are not of excessive value.

If land is to be purchased that has no buildings on it whatever, that offered by the Providence railroad property is well suited to the purposes of a civic group, but it is essential here that much land be taken to give a square or very liberal space around the buildings.

This vacant tract adjoins the most rapidly-growing portion of the city, is bounded by busy thoroughfares, and is ready of access from all quarters.

The Providence railroad property would seem, among the proposed sites, to offer the greatest advantages. It presents not only an opportunity of creating a magnificent square, composed of a group of public buildings, but of improving a large and important district of the city. In the event of the carrying out of such an improvement, the entire Back Bay district would share in the resulting benefits. Opportunities to obtain desirable sites for city buildings are rare, and the opportunities to improve the surroundings of prospective municipal building sites are infrequent.

Of all the plans offered, that which contemplates the use of this site seems to be the one which would prove most satisfactory from every point of view.

Arabia

THE MAN in the street, to borrow Emerson's expression, is rapidly waking to the fact that there is such a country as Arabia. He has, of course, always known that Mecca existed, while the country between the rivers is familiar to him, if only through the story of the lady whose belief in the verbal inspiration of the Bible was so strong that she declared that she found every syllable comforting down to that blessed word Mesopotamia. Today Mesopotamia is beginning to come by its own. Sir William Willcocks of Nile barrage fame, has been sent to Bagdad, by the Turkish government, to commence, on the delta of the Tigris and the Euphrates, a scheme of irrigation similar to that which he has brought to such perfection in Egypt. Here, on the ground which the Jewish writer chose as the site of the garden in Eden, the surveying parties are beginning to appear, while the plan by which it is hoped the ancient agricultural importance of this country will be restored are being discussed in every bazaar in Bagdad.

Meantime Professor Butler of Princeton University is preparing to renew his researches in the interior of the country. Almost four years ago he made his first expedition into the deserted land where the Pax Romana once ran. He found the old Roman military road

between Maarit and Hama in perfect condition, and whole cities in a state of remarkable preservation. Hama is close to Aleppo where, if the various railway schemes for opening up Arabia are carried out, the junction between the Hedjaz railway, intended to connect Damascus with Mecca, and the Bagdad railway, intended to link the Bosporus with the Persian gulf, will be placed. It might be imagined that the building of these railways was a question of importance mainly with the Ottoman empire. So vast, however, are the ramifications of European politics that it is affecting the relations of every one of the great powers. The recent interpellation on the subject of the Bagdad railway brought some curious facts to light. It became apparent, for instance, that the Russian government had received certain concessions from the Sultan in return for an undertaking to keep the Young Turks out of European Turkey. The Young Turks are now in Constantinople, and the task of ratifying the protocol for their exclusion fell naturally into their hands. This part of the agreement Hakki Bey quietly explained to the deputies has fallen through. That the agreement for the financing of the line as it was originally drawn up between the Sultan and the German foreign office was a political one there does not seem to be much doubt. That, owing to the advent of the Young Turks, the details will be modified seems equally certain. Even as it is the terms are so onerous, on the side of Turkey, that Hakki Bey proposes the entire remodelling of the financial details, or the abandonment of the line, at the first moment the German contract permits.

Removing the Embargo on Art

UNDER the existing tariff, the rich American who would devote a part of his wealth to the collection of art treasures abroad with the view of shipping them to his own country, where, for a time, they might be housed in a private gallery, but where, eventually, in all probability, they would become the property of the public, must be prepared to pay a tax upon his philanthropy and his patriotism. He has often submitted to the imposition, else our private and public galleries would not be what they are today; he has often stored his purchases abroad, in the hope that the lawmakers of his country might soon be able to see that the tax produces but little revenue and excludes objects of great educational value.

The theory of the duty on works of art was that it would be helpful to the struggling American artist, who, inferentially, could not compete with the artists of from twenty to two thousand years ago. Strangely enough, the American artist has always protested that he did not need and did not desire this protection. He would not be believed, however, and despite everything which he and his real friends could do his alleged friends have succeeded in keeping in the tariff schedules the provision requiring that duty of 20 per cent be paid upon all work of art.

The Payne bill places all works of art, including paintings and statuary more than twenty years old, on the free list, and if this provision shall be included in the law as finally enacted, it will do wonders for the advancement of American art and culture and will be very acceptable to American artists. In the first place, it will encourage rich Americans to indulge in philanthropy in behalf of a country which exhibits enough interest in art to at least refrain from punishing its friends. In the next place, it will open our ports to the choicest art works of the old world, thereby assisting materially in the cultivation here of a wider popular taste in that particular. And in the next place, it will enable the American artist to appeal to this improved popular taste, with the stronger probability of finding not only reader appreciation but a reader and a more profitable market for his productions.

In this one respect, not to mention any others, the Payne bill is a long step in advance of the Dingley act.

CINCINNATI is preparing to shake the local political machines from center to circumference, so it is said. If so, Cincinnati will have the advantage of a choice between all the latest and most improved methods of municipal housecleaning.

A PROPOSED constitutional amendment has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature the adoption of which would enable Philadelphia to borrow money for the construction of subways and docks, when such subways and docks can be leased for sufficient sums to meet the interest on the debt, and to provide a sinking fund for redemption. The proposition has been severely attacked by several of the Harrisburg correspondents who think they discern a plan to advance selfish interests, but the Philadelphia Inquirer takes entire responsibility for the measure. Touching upon the causes leading to the proposition, the Inquirer says:

In casting around for financial relief for this city, the Inquirer became very much interested long before the Legislature met in the method of financing public improvements elsewhere. The subway in New York was constructed under an amendment of like nature, and the idea was that of the late Abram S. Hewitt, a former reform mayor of New York City. The Inquirer believed that such a plan was worth trying here, and the proposed amendment introduced by Mr. Reynolds is the result of its efforts.

There is no question that the method proposed has been adopted and has proved reasonably successful elsewhere. If private enterprise will not undertake a much needed public work, as very frequently is the case, the public itself must enter upon the undertaking, assuming all or a part of the expense and responsibility. Such a plan of financing as that brought forward in Philadelphia is almost as old as public credit itself. Otherwise there might be no great docks in Liverpool harbor today, there would be no Suez canal, the construction of a transcontinental railway in this country might have been delayed twenty or forty years, we would not have entered upon the construction of the Panama canal, and some of the great subway systems of American cities would remain on paper.

It does not follow that the Philadelphia proposition is the plot of political schemers simply because it involves the expenditure of public moneys, or, which is really the case, the investment of public moneys, in enterprises to be operated by private companies. A better reason for defeating the measure than any based upon the suspicions which are always rife at state capitals during sessions of Legislatures should be advanced before the proposition shall be dropped.

* PROFESSOR BRANDER MATTHEWS, in the Independent, asks: "Why not write English?" evidently forgetting that the very best the average writer can do in this respect is to make an honest effort.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA is positive in his declaration that we have seen the end—or, rather, heard the end—of ragtime music. At least, he no longer produces this kind himself.

Philadelphia and a Bond Issue for Public Works

A DESPATCH from Albany informs us that the sponsors of the bill providing for direct nominations, introduced in both branches of the Legislature in response to the wishes of Governor Hughes, declare that it is neither "a surrender, a compromise, nor a piece of radicalism." Just what it is may be fairly seen without the aid of this assurance by glancing over its provisions. It requires the designation of candidates for nomination by party committees, instead of by party convention, as at present. All candidates for party committees are to be nominated by petition only. The petitions are to be signed by a specific number of enrolled voters, and the committeemen are to be elected annually. The basis of representation of each committeeman is made proportionate to the vote cast in his district for the candidate of his party for Governor at the preceding election. The state committee may be elected from congressional, senatorial or assembly districts, as the parties may for themselves determine.

The bill provides for an initial primary ballot, with the names of all the candidates grouped under the title to the office and numbered consecutively, a preferential position being allowed party candidates. All primaries are to be held on the same day, and there is to be general enrolment throughout the state. Party platforms are to be framed by a party council, to consist of the members of the state committee and the candidates nominated for state offices. In addition, provision is made for severe punishment for attempted corruption at the primaries, and the lavish expenditure of money is restrained by provisions limiting and defining the purposes for which money may be expended.

At first glance this bill would seem to be an attempt to substitute one machine for another—a new for an old one, and in all probability an improved machine.

ONE WAY of fastening one's name pretty securely upon the history of one's country is to be chairman of the ways and means committee when the tariff is to be revised.

Montana for a Non-Partisan Judiciary

UNDER the terms of a legislative act just signed by the Governor of that state, Montana will henceforth make a distinction between judicial and other nominations. This will be emphasized by a provision which requires that all nominations for the judiciary shall be by petition, and another to the effect that nothing shall appear on the judiciary ballots to indicate that any political party has an interest in any of the persons named in connection with the nomination or the election. In some of the states the judiciary has been almost completely divorced from politics; in many states, however, it is still believed to be a good plan to regard a judgeship as a political office, to make it a reward for partisan services, and to hold one or the other of the two great party machines responsible for the outcome of their selections for the bench.

The Montana experiment will doubtless produce good results there and the results will be observed elsewhere. It cannot fail to exercise a very considerable influence in the right direction.

Judges who have been nominated and elected by political organizations have by no means, as a rule, proved deficient in integrity or ability, nor has it always been the case that the nonpartisan judge is above criticism or reproach. But it has been demonstrated beyond question that the efficiency and purity of the courts may be better preserved by removing the bench from all obligations to political parties or to those who dominate them.

THE PROPOSED salon of the National Academy of Design in Central Park, New York city, if constructed in accordance with present plans, would cover a plot of 30,000 square feet. The site of the old Arsenal, which it is proposed the academy shall replace, occupies only 10,000 square feet. Thus, at the very outset, the Academy wants 20,000 square feet of space more than is given up to the Arsenal site. Moreover, it is contended, the academy would hardly be satisfied with this. Once established in the park, it would be constantly tempted to reach out after additional space, knowing that such land as it might require would cost it nothing. The people of New York city, like the people of other American communities, have to be watchful of their interests in cases of this kind. The claims made by those who wish to trespass upon public parks are nearly always specious. Frequently the intentions of the would-be invaders are the highest. But they are not the less dangerous for this reason.

A BILL has passed both houses of the Legislature of the state of Washington which makes ownership of saloons by breweries and distilleries illegal. The presumption is that it will receive the signature of the Governor, in which event, it is said, it will affect more than two thirds of all the saloons in the state. As a measure which aims at the pernicious saloon influence quite apart from the liquor evil in general, it is original as well as radical. Assuming that the new enactment shall be honestly and efficiently enforced, it ought to have a very beneficial effect upon the political morals of the commonwealth.

Indeed, herein lies its principal advantage. It should very considerably lessen, if it does not wholly destroy, what is known as the "saloon pull" in towns and cities. The ownership of saloons by breweries and distilleries in Washington and elsewhere has aggravated the saloon evil during recent years because it has consolidated the liquor interests in communities and placed behind them the power of capital. Formerly, the unprincipled politician had to "see" all the saloons; latterly he has had to "see" only the representatives of the breweries and distilleries. Formerly the law-abiding and orderly element of the communities could deal with the individual saloon-keeper who conducted an obnoxious resort; latterly the power of the breweries and distilleries has often been wielded in defence of such characters.

Every step which the liquor interests take with the view of fortifying themselves results only in the weakening of their position. They have entered the retail liquor trade everywhere with the hope of placing the traffic on a substantial basis, and to this move, as much as to any other cause, may be ascribed the present widespread antagonism to the saloon among people who are neither temperance advocates nor prohibitionists, but who are opposed to all monopolistic tendencies.

The effect of the Washington law should be beneficial in every respect, and satisfactory alike to the moralist and the economist.

Political Party Reform in New York State

The Monopolistic Saloon

ARREST PRESIDENT OF IRON COMPANY IN "AGREEMENT" CASE

Frederick N. Rock Indicted on Charge of Conspiracy Against Boston in Selling Structural Steel.

RELEASED ON BAIL

Three Counts Returned by Grand Jury to Which He Pleaded Not Guilty in the Court Today.

Frederick N. Rock, president of the Croft Iron Works of Boston, was arrested today, charged with conspiracy under one of the most sweeping indictments ever returned in Suffolk county and one which will thoroughly test the validity of the so-called "Boston agreement" which, it is alleged, was entered into by almost every steel and iron manufacturer in Greater Boston, for the purpose of suppressing competition.

Mr. Rock surrendered himself to Inspector Armstrong at police headquarters and at noon was arraigned in the superior criminal court. He entered a plea of not guilty and was released on a bail of \$2000.

This indictment against Mr. Rock is the first case of any proportions to be brought to the notice of the grand jury by District Attorney Arthur D. Hill and coming as it did so soon after the announcement made last Saturday that the grand jury had failed to secure indictments against 30 steel manufacturers on a similar charge against the city of Boston, caused a decided furor in steel circles through Boston today. The announcements made last Saturday relative to the 30 steel cases in which no indictments were found, had led every one to believe that the last had been heard of the steel cases.

The indictment found against Mr. Rock contains three counts, all of which have the alleged "Boston agreement" for the basis. The first count charges that the defendant engaged in a conspiracy, and intended to cheat and defraud, and conspired to unreasonably restrain trade and suppress competition in obtaining contracts to furnish structural steel, and the money therefor, in excess of the fair and reasonable prices, by a collusive agreement to maintain and regulate prices for furnishing steel to persons and corporations.

The second count charges that he falsely pretended that there was real and open competition for bids, while the third count charges that he conspired to form a combine known as the "Boston agreement."

It was impossible today to ascertain how long it would be before the cases might be expected to be called for trial, but the general opinion is that the matter will assume such extensive proportions that it will be several weeks before it is brought to trial. Mr. Rock hurriedly left the court house as soon as his bondsmen who were with him had qualified and he refused to discuss the affair in any way.

MINERS CONVENE TO DECIDE STRIKE

Whether Men Go Out April First or Remain at Work Depends on the Tri-District Delegates' Meeting.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Whether there is to be a strike by the anthracite miners, a lockout by the operators, or a suspension of mining after April 1 rests on the action taken by the tri-district miners' convention, which opened here at 10 a. m. today. The entire hard coal region is represented by 400 delegates.

"It will be for the delegates to decide," said Tom L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, on the way to the convention hall. "I do not think any new demands will be made."

"I will ask the operators if we can have a public conference at Philadelphia next week so that the public can learn if there is justice in our claims."

It is probable that negotiations between the operators and miners cannot be finished before April 1. On that day all mines will close to observe the anniversary of the eight-hour day.

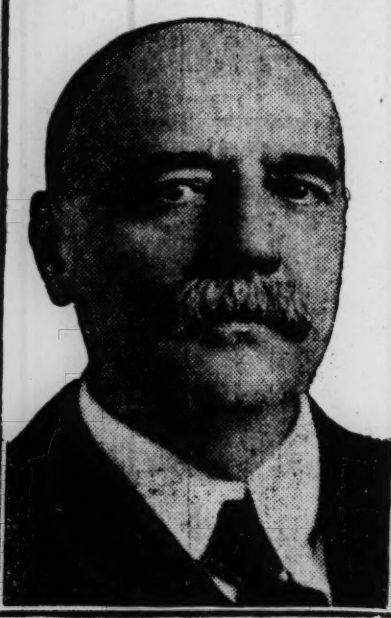
MAYOR TO CUT BUDGET

A cut of \$450,000 in the appropriation bill now before the common council will be made by Mayor Hibbard. The biggest cut comes in his reduction of the council's allowance for street paving by \$150,000. This is an increase of nearly half a million dollars over the mayor's first budget.

MONEY GIVEN FOR FLOWERS

WALTHAM, Mass.—Owen C. Shepherd has given \$500 to the First Baptist Church in memory of his first wife. Mr. Shepherd asked that the interest be devoted to purchasing flowers for the pulpit on Sundays.

Expect Governor Fort Will Sign Bill for New Jersey Ocean Parkway



GOV. JOHN FRANKLIN FORT. Chief executive of New Jersey, whose signature will give state beautiful boulevard.

TRENTON, N. J.—Gov. John F. Fort is expected to sign at once the Ocean Parkway bill, which was passed Monday night by the House after Assemblyman Matthews of Hunterdon vainly tried to down the bill by loading it with amendments which would make the state responsible for constructing the boulevard as well as all highways between county seats in the state. The measure permits the seashore counties to complete the ocean parkway.

Mr. Vredenburgh of Monmouth promised the House that the work would be started at once by the counties and rushed through to completion this summer. The measure only needs the signature of Governor Fort to become law.

BILLS AIMED AT ROAD OPPOSED

The committee on railroads this morning listened to the opposition on the bills of William B. Lawrence aimed at the New Haven railroad and its holdings of railroad or street railway stocks in this state.

Ex-Representative Charles A. Dean of Wakefield said that Massachusetts is being injured by staying with a condition of things which have left New England in the rear in business development. Boston has a splendid harbor and great possibilities of international trade; it was formerly in second place as a port, but is now fourth or fifth. If facilities had been utilized and laws carefully considered, this would not be so.

Mr. Dean said that he had laid it down as a public policy to obtain from public service corporations all possible conveniences for the public; to get the lowest rates with the best possible service. On the other hand, we must give the corporations a chance to develop to meet present day conditions. We must either have state ownership or leave the railroads reasonably free to develop themselves.

The attorney-general has thrown upon the Legislature the relation of the Boston & Maine with the New Haven. Last year the committee on railroads proposed a drastic remedy in the bill to prevent the New Haven from voting the Boston & Maine stock which it owned and that it should be voted by the state through the railroad commission. This was nearer to state ownership than anything else which has ever been proposed in Massachusetts and was more radical than anything which will be passed for years to come.

ROOSEVELT IS GIVEN HEARTY FAREWELL AS HE SAILS AWAY

Ex-President Is Given a Notable "Send-off" on Atlantic Liner and Party of Friends Follow Ship Down Bay to Bid Final Good-Bye Before African Trip.

NEW YORK—Standing on the bridge of the Hamburg-American liner Hamburg, his stocky form wrapped in an army overcoat and waving his black slouch hat to the thousands who cheered him from the pier, Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, sailed at 11:06 o'clock this morning for Naples, en route to British East Africa.

The ex-President shouted his well-known "Goodby and good luck" a score of times as the Hamburg slowly cleared, but his voice was lost in the pandemonium below. The crowd could see his white teeth snapping in characteristic manner. Kermit Roosevelt stood at his father's side, his head bowed, less demonstrative than his sire, but apparently as much interested by the wonderful demonstration.

Colonel Roosevelt stood on the bridge for five minutes and as he withdrew to go to his suite a final farewell sounded after the ship and probably the greatest send-off ever given an American citizen drove to its unique close.

Hundreds of well known citizens were in the crowd that sought to do Mr.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT TAX OPPOSED AS STATUTE PLAN

Lawyer at State House Hearing Says They Are Not Property, and If They Are No Law Is Necessary.

The petitioner for legislation to impose a tax upon seats in the stock exchange, Representative William E. Weeks of Everett, failed to appear before the committee on taxation this morning in support of his bill, and no other person present advocated its passage. Ex-Representative Robert Luce of Somerville, as counsel for Clement, Parker & Co., members of the stock exchange, opposed the bill as containing legislation beyond the province of the Legislature.

He said the stock exchange is in the nature of a club, with its members admitted upon election and subject to expulsion for breaking its rules. The bill seeks to state in law that stock exchange seats shall be considered as property and thus become subject to taxation. If these seats are property, then the assessors can tax them at present; if they are not property, they cannot be taxed at all.

George B. Upham urged the committee to report in favor of his bill providing that billboards and posters shall pay an excise tax of 10 cents per foot; if the matter advertised upon them is not exclusively related to the premises occupied by them. Mr. Upham expressed the opinion that it is wholly unjust to tax a man an additional amount when he beautifies his premises, and then permit his neighbor to make the whole locality hideous by the erection of a billboard. He believed the bill constitutional.

Albert W. Putnam believed it the duty of the Legislature to place a restriction upon a business which is very objectionable to many persons using the highways and which is rapidly increasing.

The bill was opposed by John A. Sullivan, as counsel for the New England Bill Posters' Association. He said the bill plainly shows that the intent of the petitioners is not so much to get revenue from the business but to destroy it.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PLEAS MADE

When the doors of the ladies' gallery at the State House were opened this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock the crowd which up to that time had completely filled the corridor, crowded in and quickly occupied every seat, to be present when the suffrage amendment bill was considered.

Speaker Walker immediately ordered the men's gallery thrown open to the ladies, and this in turn was soon comfortably filled. The speaker's gallery, admission to which is only to be had by ticket, was also completely filled before the session began.

Early in the day Sergeant-at-arms Remington was requested to allow a demonstration by the suffragists upon the State House grounds, but he refused to grant the request. Soon after, three policemen were sent for to keep order, but upon their arrival found that there was little need for their services.

Only a number of committee reports are to be introduced at the beginning of the session, and the prospect is that the suffrage bill will be reached half or three quarters of an hour after the beginning of the session.

COAL CUT COMING

Coal prices will be cut this summer as usual, even if the strike in the collieries, which is said to be possible, does take place, according to predictions of leaders in the coal trade.

CITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN IS FAVORED BY BUSINESS MEN

What Four Prominent Men Say of Betterment Scheme

John C. Cobb, a prominent real estate operator, says that the commission's scheme for dock development provides facilities far in excess of the demands of the near future and that it showed the possibilities of the development of Boston as a port.

J. Randolph Coolidge, architect, says that the commission has treated the problems in an able and expert manner, and he recommends that the report be published, that it may go the widest possible good.

Harvey White of the Boston Elevated railway says that his company is already committed to as heavy expenditures for improvements and developments as it will be able to carry for five years to come. He feels that the improvements now under way really carry out the intent of the commission's recommendations.

Sylvester Baxter, the secretary of the commission, declares that modern electrification has made feasible the scheme of terminal unification recommended by the commission.

While many of the business men of Boston say they have not had sufficient time to study the report of the metropolitan improvements commission to express themselves upon it, some are beginning to comment upon its recommendations. The following statements were secured today by the Christian Science Monitor:

John C. Cobb, real estate operator and former president of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, said:

"I have not seen the full report, but the abstracts printed in the papers seem to indicate that the commission has given the matter able and conservative consideration."

"Its scheme for dock development provides facilities far in excess of the probable demands of the near future, but if I correctly interpret the report, the committee practically submit it as showing the possibilities of the development of Boston as a port, but are conservative in their recommendations for actual construction work. Beyond this I do not care to go in the discussion of the details of the report, until I have carefully read its full text."

J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, architect, says: "The matter has been ably studied by the commission. The terminal problem of docks and the highway problem have been treated by competent experts. A further study not only of the engineering question, but also of the financial and legislative aspects is greatly to be desired."

"In order to commend this report to men of means and of action, it must be published and read. The public aspirations and the definite recommendations of this and other commissions will amount to nothing unless local enterprise and capital be enlisted to carry them into effect."

J. HARVEY WHITE of the Elevated Railway Company, while not discussing particular recommendations of the report, stated the attitude of his company on improvements as follows:

"I do not know what consideration the management may have given to the recommendations in the report, but I do know this, that the company stands committed to elevated and subway extensions that in the next five years will make it necessary for the company to pay returns upon \$40,000,000 of invested funds in addition to the investments upon which returns have had to be paid in previous years. This is about as heavy a burden as can be assumed in the near future. A development of rapid transit lines by elevated and subway structures and highway reservations has proceeded along lines of logical development."

"High speed lines of great carrying capacity already extend to the north as far as Sullivan square, to the east to East Boston, and to the south to Dudley street. An extension of the elevated line to the north from Sullivan square

JURY DISAGREES ON BATTIS CASE

Jurymen who heard the case charging ex-Alderman George H. Battis with larceny, in having padded bills which he contracted for the city of Boston while he was in the board of aldermen, this morning at 9:40 reported a disagreement, after having been locked in the jury room all night.

In reply to the question of Chief Justice Aiken, who heard the case and who asked if they could agree if given more time, the foreman replied that he believed it utterly impossible. Upon this the disagreement was recorded and the jury was dismissed. On the first ballot taken the jury stood 9 to 3 for acquittal, and on the following ballot it stood 10 to 2 for acquittal, but the two members held out through the night for a conviction.

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ARGUE FOR LOWER STANDARD ON MILK IN MASSACHUSETTS

The Continued Hearing at the State House Closed Today to Be Resumed on Next Thursday.

The continued hearing opened at the State House today upon the question of the milk standard, whether it shall be as at present, or a new standard of 12 per cent solids and 3 per cent fats, or no standard except that which the cow gives—pure milk—when Senator Cowee of Worcester, chairman of the committee on agriculture, announced that at adjournment this noon, the committee would continue its hearing to next Thursday morning at 10:30 a. m., when former Attorney-General Parker will make his arguments for a lower standard. The first speaker this morning was Dr. E. Peabody Gerry of Jamaica Plain, bacteriological expert, who said that he represented Mayor Hibbard.

"I am a free lance," said Dr. Gerry. "I am willing to believe that the present standard is arbitrary and I agree with the Concord board of health as to its absurdity in certain instances; that it is a very unjust standard. I am trying to be fair. I am in favor of a reduction of the present standard of milk. I admit that I have no experience in butter fat; that my function has been the purity of the milk. While I say that I am in favor of a reasonable standard, but if you reduce the standard I ask what is to become of the purity of the milk. My function is preservation of the purity of milk. Dr. Gerry said he would have a committee of three experts appointed to determine what is a fair standard; one of whom should be a representative of the farmers and milk handlers; another a general expert on milk business; another an expert bacteriologist."

Senator Cowee asked Dr. Gerry if he would not soon have those inspectors appointed by the Governor and absolutely independent of the milk contractors. To this Dr. Gerry replied that he would agree. To Senator Cowee, Dr. Gerry said he would favor a different price of milk for the farmer near by who was trying to keep up the standard of the purity of his product, over the dealer who was selling milk that took two days to get to Massachusetts. He earnestly advocated the encouragement of the farmers of this state to go into milk producing and the exclusion of the supply so far as possible that comes from New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine and even from eastern New York into Massachusetts. He called attention to the fact that 7000 cows were driven out of this state last year, and Senator Cowee replied: "Yes, 12,000."

E. A. Emerson of Haverhill voiced the indignation of the people of Essex county against the present standard, which is making criminals of honorable men who have never striven to do anything but that which was right, and were given court records simply because they sold milk straight from the cow, absolutely pure, but which was below this standard and the state has set up.

CLARK ACCUSES LEATHER MEN OF MANIPULATING THE TARIFF

Interrupts Chairman Payne's Second Day Speech to Charge That Certain Testimony Taken at Committee Hearings Has Been Stricken from the Records.

WASHINGTON—Chairman Sereno E. Payne of the ways and means committee began his second day's speech in exposition of the tariff bill when the House convened today. Before he could resume his discussion he was forced to reply to a dozen or more quick-fire queries.

At one time Champ Clark, minority leader, charged that certain testimony before the ways and means committee had been omitted in the record. Mr. Clark declared that a number of witnesses, particularly those speaking for the leather trade, had cut out a large part of their cross-examinations where they had made admissions which they preferred not to have appear in the record.

Mr. Payne evaded an attempt by Mr. Moore, Republican, of Pennsylvania, to make him admit whether opportunity would be given for amendments for the bill.

Mr. Garrett, Democrat, of Tennessee, aroused Payne's ire by insinuating that, taking the bill as a whole, it was a revision upward.

"The gentleman is not fair to the committee or to me," retorted Mr. Payne. "Any intelligent man, if he read the bill carefully, would see that it is a revision downward."

He stated, however, that as a revenue raiser the bill has an upward trend.

He then began an exposition of further items in the metal schedules, beginning with tin plate, declaring that a sufficient protection was contemplated to the industry.

Ten Men Are Indicted As a Result of Work of William H. Edwards



WILLIAM H. EDWARDS.

"Big Bill" Edwards, the former Princeton football player, who is now street commissioner in New York city, is adding to his earlier fame by cleaning out the grafters in the street department.

NEW YORK—The grand jury has found indictments against 10 of the men arrested in connection with the street-cleaning frauds discovered last month by Commissioner Edwards.

The men indicted are Thomas Mauley, Daniel Leahy, Bernard Costello, Hugh McManus, Vito A. Maturro, James M. Murphy, Timothy Dempsey and John J. Dee, all foremen in the city's employ, and James Cleary, superintendent of the sixth inspection district.

The most important indictment was that found against T. Leonard McBean, partner in the firm of Daly & McBean, contractors.

William Crimmins, who was held in bail by the magistrate at the time of the original charges, was not indicted. The 10 men were held to appear today before Judge Crain, in general sessions, to plead to the indictments.

ANNUAL BUDGET FOR BROOKLINE

The annual appropriations for the town of Brookline have been submitted and amount to \$1,511,202.41 for a period of 11 months.

Of this amount the committee recommended for public schools \$205,799, divided as follows: High, \$41,831; grammar and primary, \$102,391; kindergarten, \$16,315; manual training and domestic arts, \$22,644; general school expenses, \$18,618; evening and vacation schools, \$2000 each. For maintenance of the public library, \$19,500.

WHITLA BOY RETURNED.

CLEVELAND, O.—The little Whitla boy of Sharon, Pa., who was kidnapped last week and held for a \$10,000 ransom, has been returned to his parents unharmed.

CORNWALL (ONT.) HOTEL BURNED.

MONTREAL, Que.—The Windsor Hotel at Cornwall, Ont., was destroyed by fire early today. There were three fatalities.

BRITISH EXPLORER IS REPORTED TODAY AT THE SOUTH POLE

Lieutenant Shackleton of the Royal Navy Is Believed to Have Won Unexpected Fame in Antarctic.

BOSTON IS DOUBTFUL

Pall Mall Gazette Prints a New Zealand Cablegram Telling of the Arrival of the "Nimrod" Expedition.

LONDON—The Pall Mall Gazette today says:

"We learn from information received in London that the British Antarctic expedition of the ship *Nimrod* succeeded in reaching the south pole. The expedition was in charge of Lieutenant Ernest H. Shackleton. The news was received via cable from New Zealand this morning."

The *Nimrod* reached New Zealand today.

The expedition left London in July, 1907. Lieut. Ernest N. Shackleton, royal navy, in command.

Lieutenant Shackleton's chief means for his journey over the stretch to the South Pole were hardy Manchurian and Siberian ponies and a special automobile fitted with runners and other devices.

Boston Astronomer Does Not Credit Polar Report

John Ritchie, who for many years has been a student of astronomy of considerable reputation, today declared he felt it rather improbable that any expedition had yet reached the South Pole. "The south pole," said Mr. Ritchie, "has always been regarded as more difficult to reach than the north pole, this being so because of the fact that the ice floes extend farther north of the supposed location of the south pole than

(Continued on Page Five, Column Three.)

DEALERS IN TEA TO OPPOSE TAX

Big Jobbing Firms Hold an Enthusiastic Meeting Today and Plan a Campaign Against Increased Rates.

A "second Boston Tea Party" was held this morning in the Chamber of Commerce at which representatives from nearly every importing and jobbing tea house in Boston were present to protest against the proposed tax of 8 cents a pound on tea in the Payne tariff bill.

The meeting was organized by electing Herbert G. Woodworth chairman and John Hopkins secretary and treasurer. The object of the meeting as stated by the chairman was to bring some pressure to bear on the representatives at Washington so that they may take up the cause of the New England tea merchants.

The following committees were appointed:

A committee to prepare the petition to send to the retail grocers, consisting of J. H. Moir, John Peabody and C. E. Hanscom.

A committee to enlist the interest of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, the Retail Grocers' Association, the Board of Trade and any others who might be brought into the cause, consisting of the chairman, H. G. Woodworth, and George B. Wasson. These two committees combined also were elected an executive committee.

It was voted that each member present contribute \$10 to the cause, to be returned in the case it was not used. There were between 30 and 40 present at the meeting.

The following resolution was passed: "Resolved unanimously by the importers and jobbers of tea in the city of Boston assembled: That we earnestly protest against a tax on tea in times of peace."

MRS. KELLEHER ARRAIGNED.

Mrs. Mary Kelleher was arraigned before Judge Sherman in the superior court in East Cambridge this morning. Her attorney, Harry N. Stearns of Cambridge, waived the reading of all the indictment, with the exception of the first count, which charges Mrs. Kelleher with having given poison to Anna T. Kelleher on or about March 1, 1906.

TO CHOOSE ANGELL'S SUCCESSOR.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held March 30, at which it is expected that a new president to succeed the late George T. Angell will be chosen. Henry B. Hill, vice-president and treasurer, is the acting president.

LETTER CARRIER INDICTED.

The federal grand jury returned an indictment today in the United States district court against James F. Twombly, a letter carrier of the Essex street station, charged with larceny. He pleaded guilty and will be sentenced later.

Cablegrams and Correspondence Today From All Over the World

Egyptian Wins Cairo Marathon

Ibrahim Comes in First in Long Race—Great Interest Taken in Event by Englishmen.

CAIRO, Egypt—Africa has ever been the home of the fleet-footed. Egypt has once more proved this in her recent marathon race where the Egyptian soldier, Ibrahim Asr Ibrahim, won the day by covering the distance of 18½ miles in the space of 2h. 5m. 17s.

The race was from Cairo to the brilliant suburbs of Helwan whose race-course was the finishing post. The roads leading up to it had been splendidly decorated with flags and bunting. The sun was very hot at times but not at all oppressive.

As the troops were on maneuvers near Helwan, the men of the 1st battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers were present with their band which played a fine selection of music during the afternoon. The officers attended in khaki and one might almost have imagined oneself at Aldershot.

After some preliminary athletics, the boards marking the movements of the runners—nearing Helwan from Cairo claimed everybody's attention. On passing Meadi Gardens, rifleman J. Jones of the 4th battalion Rifle Brigade had been first, Corporal C. Dack of same regiment second, and private Ibrahim Asr Ibrahim of the 6th battalion Egyptian Army, third. At station C, Gunner Rivers of the Royal Garrison Artillery was first, Dack second and Ibrahim third. At San Giovanni Ibrahim had taken the first place, Jones was still second and A. P. Marson was third. Hardly had the figures been posted when the arrival of the first man was announced. Preceded by a mounted policeman, Ibrahim Asr Ibrahim appeared to be going easily and after walking a short distance opposite the grand stand, rounded the corner home at a run. As he touched the tape a hurricane of applause broke loose.

No other runner was in sight yet and



RUNNERS IN AN EGYPTIAN FOOT RACE.

Egyptian national pride was immensely elated over the triumphal victory of the Mohammedan soldier.

Three minutes and 43 seconds later came Mr. A. P. Marson, winner of the second prize, who also got a splendid ovation from native and foreigner alike as he crossed the tape. Three minutes and 12 seconds later after him came the third, Rifleman Jones, and still the enthusiasm did not abate.

The other competitors who reached the goal within the three hours show a picturesque medley of names characteristic of the Egypt of today. Privates Doyle and Green, Corporals Pike and Dack just won over one Ahmed Shakir, while Ibrahim Ismail, J. Georgiades, (the only

Greek winner) and Mohamed Khalifa, a gentleman from the Pyramids, got ahead of Bombardier Smith and Corporal McGuire. The last man is Yussef Aly Sheheen.

General Sir John Maxwell called upon the successful competitors to receive their prizes and Lady Gorst presented the awards amidst unceasing applause of the crowd. Sir John, as vice-president, thereupon thanked Lady Gorst, Prince Ibrahim Pasha and Prince Mohamed Aly for having given the most valuable of the prizes and three cheers were given for all three. Every one felt that the race which had just come to an end was the biggest event in the history of sport in Egypt.

PAN-SLAVISM IN RUSSIA NOT AN IMPORTANT FACTOR

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—Pan-Slavism in Russia, of which much has been said as a great factor in the Balkan crisis, is in reality much more of an abstract idea than a political movement. But given the peculiarities of Slav character this abstract Slavonic idea is capable of arousing the mass of Russians, even though individually they care little for either Bulgarians and Serbs or Czechs and Slovaks.

Since the wave of Pan-Slavism which swept eastern Europe in the sixties and which produced the "Slavonic Benevolent Society," the trend has undergone profound changes, and while the society still exists and holds meetings the modern exponents of Russian Pan-Slavism are doubtless the founders of the "Society for Mutual Intercourse Between the Slavonic Peoples." This is the organ of the Neo-Slavonic movement.

It is a peculiar fact, too striking to be casual, that the difference between the two societies is mainly a geographical one, that is to say, while the older society focussed its activities on the Balkan Slavs, and is still distinctly trans-Danubian in scope, the new one turns emphatically to the Slavs of Austria, above all to the Czechs in the north, but also to the Slovenes on the southern slopes of the Alps. That the difference of creed which in the old society evidently played an important part is entirely disregarded by the Neo-Slavonic movement is evidence of the increased intellectuality of its bonds.

By turning to the Austrian Slavs, the Russian Pan-Slavists resolutely faced one of the greatest problems of the Russian empire, the Polish question. This, of course, was not given to the older movement since the sixties brought the Polish upheaval whose suppression for decades precluded a rapprochement.

The fraternization between Russians and Czechs, emphatic and ardent as it is, is really secondary in importance to the attitude of the Russian Poles, who expressed to the Russian, Czech and Slovene delegates to the Pan-Slavic congress the possibility at least of an agreement.

The Neo-Slavonic movement looks to the future, while the older one unconsciously clings to the past. Many Bulgarian, Serbian and Montenegrin students and officers were present at the recent meeting of the "Slavonic Benevolent Society," and the reading of a paper on the "Church at the Shipka Pass" is characteristic of its tendency to hark back to a phase of Russian policy which it has completely outgrown.

Russian public sentiment in 1877 is said to have forced the government's hand to come to the rescue of the southern Slavs, and it is possible that the Russian government at that moment would not have done so unless compelled by the masses. But the fact remains that its policy for years back had been framed with a view to an invasion of the Balkans.

At the present time public sentiment is considerably less pro-Serb than it is anti-German. Bulgaria's unexpected rise and consolidation, her close friendship with Rumania and her altered relations with Austria, the new regime in Turkey, and above all, the Anglo-Russian entente have transformed the Russian Balkan policy so thoroughly that little is left of the old standpoint.

On the other hand, the new Pan-Slavic gravitation toward the Austrian Slavs exactly characterizes the new policy which sees in Austria not so much a rival power in southeastern Europe as the vanguard of German advance toward the east. Hence the new tactics of detaching the Austrian Slavs, winning over or encircling the Magyars and Rumanians, and thereby cutting off the German advance.

BOSTON IMPROVEMENT PLAN FAVORED BY BUSINESS MEN

(Continued from Page One.)

through Everett into Malden is to be made in the near future. The Forest Hills extension from Dudley street to Forest Hills on the south will be in use in a few months.

"A subway from Harvard square in Cambridge to the Park street station in Boston is soon to be built. An elevated structure from North station entrance through the West End of Boston to Lechmere square is being built, and a subway known as the Riverbank subway is soon to be constructed from Park street into the Back Bay district. These last three structures will all provide rapid transit, and great carrying capacity in a north-westerly, westerly and southwesterly direction from the business center of Boston."

SYLVESTER BAXTER, secretary of the metropolitan improvements commission, said: "The idea of terminal unification for Boston is by no means a new one, and nobody can claim proprietary rights in it. Electrification has now made feasible the idea. And the very careful studies of manifold phases of the problem made by the metropolitan improvements commission show that the most practicable lines, avoiding so far as possible the numerous obstacles existing in a great urban center, are to be found in the plan recommended."

One who is much interested in the question, but who does not wish his name to be used, says: "The report raises three problems: legislative, financial and engineering; the last may be divided into two, the terminal and dock problem, and the highway problem. "There is but little consideration likely to be given the question at this session of the Legislature," he says, "for the reasons that no one outside of the commission is adequately prepared at this time to discuss it with the committee that is already overworked, the committee on

metropolitan affairs. I would be well satisfied if the report was printed at this time, and a reference made of some of its varied sections to existing commissions, such as the railroad commissioners and the harbor and land commission for a further report on their particular phases of the question.

"Financially," he said, "private capital alone will not undertake to carry out the recommendations of the commission, and the state should not, for taxes are already sufficiently high. We can but hope that private capital can be sufficiently interested to ask the state to lend its credit to aid the project.

"Manufacturers, shippers transportation companies, and all parties of interest must join to bring about the better conditions that the commission points out. This is what is necessary to secure the docks and terminals. Boston has the opportunity to gain much of the Northwest trade, if she provides herself with proper facilities. Western trade is recognized generally to be shut out on account of the lift over the mountains in western Massachusetts.

"The dock question is a large and valuable one, and it is to be hoped that a company or companies will be formed with capital subscribed, conditioned upon the aid of the state in credit with perhaps some supervision, to bring about results.

"The highway question is largely to see that a general consulting board be formed so that in future building in the metropolitan district, the highways of the different cities will hit each other."

DR. STEIN LECTURES TO GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY ON TRIP

LONDON—Dr. Stein, in a lecture before the Royal Geographical Society, said that ever since 1901, when he returned from his first journey into Chinese Turkestan, happy recollections of congenial labor spent in its mountains and deserts had made him long for a chance of fresh explorations. It was not until the summer of 1904, however, that he was able to submit to the government of India detailed proposals about another journey, which was to carry him back to his old archaeological hunting grounds around the Taklamakan desert and thence much farther eastward to Lop-Nor and the Great Wall of China.

It was in April, 1906, that he set out from Kashmir. May 3 found the party at the foot of the Lowari pass, and thence they rapidly pushed up the deep-cut valley of the Chitral river to Fort Dosh. A long double march next day carried them to the Chitral capital, a charming little oasis in this maze of barren, steep mountains. On May 19 they crossed the Hindu-Kush main range over its lowest depression, the Barogil, about 12,500 feet above the sea.

After surveying some localities of archaeological interest on the lower Tarim and Shaskan rivers, he hurried via Charkilik to resume his excavations at Miran. The results achieved offered ample reward. From the refuse he secured a profusion of records on paper and wood, mostly in Tibetan, but some in script which looks like Kok-Turki, the earliest Turki writing.

In conclusion, Dr. Stein stated that the topographical surveys of his expedition, which are at present being prepared for publication by the trigonometrical survey office, will, on the scale of four miles to one inch, fill about 130 map sheets of the standard size, and that the mere unpacking and first arrangement of the archaeological objects, numbering many thousands, will, with the available assistants, probably not be completed before July.

The decipherment of the manuscripts and individual documents, probably close on 8000 in number, and in about 12 different scripts and languages, will claim the attention of quite a small staff of oriental experts.

HE WORKED HARD FOR BRITISH NAVY

LONDON—In the Right Hon. Hugh Oakeley Arnold-Forster, whose career closed only a few days since while his brilliancy was undimmed, the empire possessed an ardent imperialist and the British navy an indefatigable worker for its welfare, whose name will long be connected with important reforms. He came of the famous Arnold family, being a grandson of Dr. Arnold, headmaster of Rugby, was a nephew of the philosopher and poet Matthew Arnold and a first cousin of the well-known novelist, Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

Although minister for war in the late Unionist administration, it was perhaps in the admiralty that his work was least trammelled and therefore best and most effective. Although bred to letters, Mr. Arnold-Forster had applied himself with such characteristic activity to the mastery of technical military and naval problems that when he was selected by Lord Salisbury in 1900 as parliamentary and financial secretary to the admiralty he was styled a naval expert.

Relentless in pursuit of an idea, he always showed fairness, absence of personal animus, and mastery of the subject in hand. His first triumph was a booklet entitled "In a Conning Tower: or How I Took His Majesty's Ship Majestic into Action." It was received with enthusiasm. Written with force and realism, it was extraordinarily accurate in its technique. Admiral Chadwick of the United States navy wrote that "there was nothing he had seen which came so near the seaman's idea of what the future sea-fight would be," and Sir Nathaniel Barnaby and other authorities bore testimony to the technical mastery of his subject which Mr. Arnold-Forster had revealed. The book passed through many editions, and was translated into four foreign languages, and, what is more, its teaching was confirmed in many particulars by subsequent events.

STRIKE IN PARIS DECLARED OFF

PARIS—The big strike of telegraphers was declared off at a general meeting of the strikers this morning. It was agreed that all employees of the postal and telegraph service will report for work at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Under the agreement with the authorities all strikers will be reinstated in their old positions, after which the officials will take up for settlement the grievances that resulted in the strike.

Foreign Briefs

MOSCOW—Thieves at a suburban station robbed the trunk of Princess Shalkofsky of 225,000 rubles.

GENOA—The Duke of the Abruzzi left here Monday for Marseilles, preparatory to starting on his expedition to the Himalayas.

FROM STEAM TO ELECTRICITY AS RAILROAD MOTIVE POWER

BERLIN, Germany—German engineers have been studying and experimenting for several years on the problems involved in the eventual change from steam to electricity as the motive power in railroad transportation. Several stations of the empire have taken up electrification as a policy and Prussia in particular has made some distinct advances. The successful installation in 1903 of the Spindlersfeld-Niederschönweide railway proved of greater value than the importance of the line itself, which is but one and a quarter miles in length, would indicate. This electrification resulted in the design of a motor capable of effective use with the alternating current, and motors of this type have rendered admirable service for both urban and suburban traffic. This road is part of the Prussian government system and was formerly operated by steam.

The electrifying of the entire Prussian state railway system, which includes the railways of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, has been the main object of the study of the electrical and railroad experts, and experiments have been conducted under government auspices since 1900, in which year a society was formed in Berlin, combining banking, commercial and electrical interests, having for its purpose the study of electric traction at high speed for steam roads. This association, which had government assistance, conducted some remarkable high-speed trials. A 14-mile stretch of track was secured with curves of 1000-yards radius and relaid with heavy steel rails. Both electric motor cars hauling trailers and electric locomotives were used and the remarkable speed of 130 miles an hour was attained.

These tests, known as the Berlin-Zossen tests, occurred in 1901 and 1902. Since then the electrification of several roads running out from Berlin and some others has been carried out, and the governmental research has been directed particularly along the line of ascertaining

the feasibility of electrifying government railroads where it would effect saving in fuel.

There are large deposits of lignite and of the poorer grades of coal in Germany which would be available for use under the boilers of electrical power plants, but which would not be well adapted for use in railroad locomotives. These investigations have resulted in definite proposals to electrify certain trunk lines in the fuel district.

The statistical data on which these proposals were based gave the length of single track in Prussia and Hesse as 12,785 miles, with 321 miles of double track. The rolling stock included 14,770 locomotives, valued at \$167,000,000; 27,637 passenger cars, valued at \$82,500,000, and 313,900 freight cars, valued at \$220,750,000. The total transportation represented 83,200,000,000 mile tons (short tons), including 880,000,000 mile tons for transportation of coal used by the locomotives.

Assuming that the distance apart of the generating stations would be 125 miles, it is estimated that there would be needed 30 of these plants. There would be necessary to distribute the current cables costing \$1530 a mile for single track lines and \$2490 a mile for double track lines. The entire cable equipment would cost \$42,500,000 and wire conductors would necessitate a total investment of \$234,500,000 in permanent equipment on the existent railway lines.

In calculating the expense of changing to electric locomotives, it is not taken for granted that it would be necessary to replace each steam locomotive by an electric one of equal power. Much time is required in the case of current types of locomotives for a variety of operations the occasion for which will disappear completely when electric traction is installed. With the elimination of such tasks as taking water, heating the boiler and changing direction on the turn-table, evidently fewer locomotives will be required to accomplish the same amount of work.

ARE PLEDGED TO EQUAL SUFFRAGE

ROME, Italy—When Premier Giolitti appealed to the country in order to avoid awkward discussions on foreign policy, he foresaw that the general elections would return a Legislature almost identical with the one he had decided to dissolve.

There is again a large ministerial majority, but the extreme left has also gained a few more seats. The most noted Socialist victory is that of Signor Bisso, in the most exclusively aristocratic division of Rome; moreover he is the first Socialist elected in the capital.

MELROSE PLANS NEW FIREHOUSES

Melrose is to erect two new fire stations, one at Melrose Highlands and the other on the west side of the railroad track.

At the Highlands it is proposed to erect an \$18,000 brick building, two stories high, to accommodate two pieces of apparatus. The city is considering the purchase of an automobile chemical wagon for this station, besides placing in use the hose wagon which is now housed in the wooden station located at the Highlands.

The committee on fire department will, at the meeting of the city government next Monday night, report unanimously in favor of the buildings. Plans have already been prepared by Architect C. J. Bateman of Boston.

WATCH WAS GIFT AT HORMEL DINNER

Secretary Hermon Hormel of the Republican city committee was given a dinner at the City Club Monday night, by those members of the committee who went to Washington to attend the inauguration of President Taft. The dinner was a complete surprise to Secretary Hormel, who supposed the arrangements being made for the dinner were in honor of Edward G. Graves, chairman of the committee. Mr. Hormel was presented with a gold watch by former Mayor Charles R. Baxter of Medford on behalf of the members of the committee. Michael E. Hennessy presided.

HEARING ON NEW MALDEN SCHOOL

Inspector of Buildings Frank Connor is expected to give the Malden city government important facts about the new high school before it is turned over to the city for acceptance by the building commission.

A hearing is to be given at Malden city hall Wednesday evening, when many flaws in the work at the new high school are expected to be pointed out by the inspector.

BROOKLYN TO GET NEW OPERA HOUSE

NEW YORK—Oscar Hammerstein says he expects soon to close negotiations for a new opera house in Brooklyn and adds that he will begin work on the new house at once.

SHOULD BE PAID SAME WAGE AS MEN

LONDON, Eng.—That women should be paid the same wages as men for the same work was demanded by the member from Norwich at a recent debate in the House of Commons in connection with a proposed alteration of the fair wages clause to conform with trade union principles.

The fair wage resolution was moved by Mr. John Hodge (Lanes, Gorton), and Mr. Roberts, in seconding, said it was being put forward with the support of all branches of the Labor party, because the present clause was open to evasion by employers.

VANDERBILT WINS IN APPEALED CASE

Harold Vanderbilt was found not guilty of reckless auto driving in an appealed case today after almost 18 hours' deliberation by a jury.

Mr. Vanderbilt had been found guilty in the lower court of recklessly driving his automobile in Causeway street. The jury came into court this forenoon at 9:50 and asked Judge Schofield for instructions. Twenty minutes later they returned a verdict of not guilty.

When found guilty in the lower court Mr. Vanderbilt was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10, but rather than do this he appealed and the jury has broken all records by discussing the evidence for 17 hours and 50 minutes before asking for instructions and then considering the case for nearly half an hour before they returned their verdict.

In the lower court there was testimony offered to the effect that Mr. Vanderbilt was trying to catch a train at the North Station, which he had but a few minutes to reach. The testimony of a policeman was offered showing that the machine dashed down the street to the station at a reckless pace. The officer tried to stop Mr. Vanderbilt, but he told the officer that his chauffeur would soon be there and explain. When the chauffeur went for the car the officer learned that the owner was Mr. Vanderbilt, and secured a warrant for his arrest.

CONFER ON PLAN FOR LOWELL PARK

LOWELL, Mass.—In the interests of the proposed park for the district called "Little Canada," the working people's district, Mayor Brown has been in conference with Supt. Charles A. Whitte of the park department and urges the advancing of this project as fast as possible. The mayor was informed that this park proposition had been referred by both branches of the city government to the park commission and that a hearing will probably be given by that commission soon.

LYNN COMPANY LOWERS GAS COST

LYNN, Mass.—A voluntary reduction in the price of gas from 85 cents to 80 cents per 1000 cubic feet was announced today by the Lynn Gas & Electric Company, to take effect July 1.

SHOWS MORE SPEED THAN EXPECTED

LONDON, Eng.—While the capital ships just laid down, according to the admiralty, are 30 per cent better than the dreadnoughts, yet the trial of the "Temeraire," the third dreadnought, now completed, has shown it to be a vessel of magnificent build, easily excelling the speed and power desired.

She was built at Devonport, and is 490ft. long, 82ft. wide, and 27ft. mean draft, 18,600 tons displacement, while the indicated horse-power necessary to drive her at the designed speed of 21 knots per hour is 23,000.

On trial both the power and the speed desired were easily exceeded, the vessel proving to be remarkably easily driven, while the steam required was supplied without difficulty. During the whole of the steaming at the recognized speeds the engines and boilers worked without a hitch, the admiralty overseers being highly gratified.

In addition, exhaustive stopping, starting, steering, and astern trials have been successfully completed and the vessel has returned to the dockyard.

Mary Baker Eddy

ONLY biography of Mrs. Eddy authenticated from data in the possession of officials of the Christian Science Church. The book mentioned in the article from the Houston (Texas) Chronicle in the Christian Science Sentinel of January 20, and in the February Christian Science Journal. Three hundred and eighty pages with especially important chapters on "The Discovery of the Principle of Christian Science," "A Strange Conspiracy," etc. Beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound in cloth. Single copies, postpaid, \$3.00. Six copies by prepaid express, \$17.00.

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FALMER'S, 37 Temple Place, over Whitney's. Take elevator.

CONCERTS RECITAL

May Belle Hagenow - Furbush and Karl Barleben

STEINERT HALL Friday Evening, March 26, at 8. Reserved Seats, 50c., 75c., \$1.00, at the Hall.

Leading Events in Athletic World Large Squad at Harvard

YALE LOOKS FOR A THIRD VICTORY IN SUCCESSION

Special Effort Being Made by University Golf Association to Capture College Title Again This Year.

A GOOD SCHEDULE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With the announcement of the schedule of the Yale University Golf Club for 1909, interest at this college begins to increase regarding the prospects of capturing another intercollegiate championship at this sport in September, when the college tournament is to be held.

The outlook this year is decidedly good as the team will lose only two of last year's champions. There are a number of new players of exceptional promise to fill these vacancies made by graduates. Among the new men may be mentioned H. P. Scott, Jr., '12; R. A. Gardner, '12, and R. Hunter, '11.

Special efforts are being made to interest a large number of students to come out for the class teams this year. Yale has won the team championship for two years in succession and a strong effort is to be made to equal or excel Harvard's record of four successive victories. The following men will have charge of their class teams during the spring work: M. C. Lightner, '09; E. L. Beatty, '09 S; B. P. Merriman, '10; W. B. Langford, '10 S; H. P. Scott, Jr., '11; H. G. Legg, '11, and H. Wilson, '12.

The following is the schedule for 1909: April 24—Hartford Golf Club at Hartford; May 1—New Haven Golf Club at New Haven; May 8—Wee Burn Golf Club at Stamford; May 15—Greenwich Country Golf Club at Greenwich; May 22—Williams College at Nassau Golf Club, Nassau, L. I.; May 29—Morris County Golf Club at Morrisstown, N. J.; Sept. 13—Intercollegiate golf tournament at Rye, N. Y.

FRESHMEN HAVE TEN MATCHES

The Harvard Athletic Committee at its meeting Monday afternoon settled a number of minor matters, but put over until tomorrow the approval of the football schedule, the appointment of football managers and the consideration of abolishing basketball. S. H. Bowles '12 of Springfield was approved as assistant manager of the 1912 baseball team. The appointment of D. Rice '12 as manager of the team had been made at an earlier meeting. Ralph Lowell '12 of Chestnut Hill was made manager of the 1912 crew, and C. Amory, Jr., '12 of Walpole, N. H., was appointed assistant manager.

Permission was given the winning crew in the annual class race to go to Worcester later for a race on Lake Quinsigamond with the Worcester High School eight.

The rifle team of the Rifle and Pistol Club was not given permission to take part in the national shoot, for which it had petitioned.

A cup offered by L. P. Dodge '08, captain of the track team last year, for competition in the 220-yard dash this spring, was accepted with thanks.

The following freshman baseball question was approved:

May 5, Milton Academy at Cambridge; 8, Exeter at Cambridge; 15, Hotchkiss at Lakeville, Conn.; 19, Andover at Andover; 22, Brown 1912 at Cambridge; 25, Yale 1912 at New Haven; 29, Cornell 1912 at Cambridge; June 2, St. George's school at Newport; 5, Yale 1912 at Cambridge.

FRENCH PLAYER WINS FIRST GAME

NEW YORK—The first game of the International billiard tournament for the world's 182 ball line championship here Monday night was won by Louis Cure of Paris, who defeated Calvin W. Demarest of Chicago, 500 to 369. This was Demarest's first appearance in a professional tournament.

Cure played steadily at critical times and made the high run of 150 in his 10th inning. Demarest was impetuous and his recklessness and haste spoiled many chances of scoring. The score:

Cure—2, 3, 4, 3, 1, 0, 61, 0, 22, 35, 150, 7, 32, 1, 3, 0, 0, 1, 0, 19, 13, 4, 17, 3, 0, 55, 2, 0, 1, 14, total 500.
Average 16:20-30; high runs 150, 61, 55.
Demarest—2, 10, 2, 35, 0, 0, 0, 22, 1, 2, 20, 22, 3, 94, 48, 2, 8, 1, 0, 31, 0, 4, 3, 1, 0, 28, 17, 0, 1, 1, total 369.
Average 12:9-30; high runs 94, 48, 28.

Notes

NOTES

Willie Hopp defeated Charles Pateron at 18.2 billiards Monday 400 to 116.

James Yule of Beverly played 13 simultaneous games of checkers Monday, winning seven, losing 3 and drawing 3.

Volkman school graduates have presented three handsome cups to be competed for by the class track teams of the school. The cups are known as the Harvard, Yale and Cornell.

The Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America has issued a very handsome souvenir of the meets held under its sanction.

A 10-mile open handicap race is to be held in Lynn May 1. H. E. Buxton, physical director of the Lynn Y. M. C. A., has charge of it.

MANY CHANGES MADE IN CREWS

New Men Take the Places of Some Who Have Been Rowing in Harvard Class Eights.

A number of radical changes were made in the orders of the Harvard University class crews Monday, when some new men and those dropped from the University squad reported for the first time.

The senior boat noted the biggest shakeup. O. Wood '09, who reported for the first time, going in at No. 3. The crew seemed to improve greatly with the new order. This class sent out a second crew for the first time. Coach Brown went out as coxswain in the first junior and senior crews. In the sophomore crew Beane and Jowett went in at Nos. 5 and 7 respectively, necessitating a general shakeup, which was for the better.

The orders of the crews as they rowed Monday are as follows:
Senior crew—Stroke, Williams; 7, Richards; 6, Butler; 5, Richardson; 4, Haines; 3, Wood; 2, Taylor; bow, Vaughan; coxswain, coach Brown.
Second senior—Stroke, Kemp; 7, Morrison; 6, Turner; 5, Curtiss; 4, Barton; 3, Merriam; 2, Locke; bow, Pickering; coxswain, Edwards.
Junior crew—Stroke, Martin; 7, Hadden; 6, Hill; 5, Platt; 4, Frye; 3, Chapin; 2, Maxwell; bow, Morgan; coxswain, coach Brown.

Second junior—Stroke, Robins; 7, Davis; 6, Meyer; 5, Henderson; 4, Cudaby; 3, Cammack; 2, Hill; bow, Hard; coxswain, Atkins.
Sophomore crew—Stroke, Penhoby; 7, Jowett; 6, Perkins; 5, Beane; 4, Elliot; 3, Coe; 2, Ellis; bow, Burden; coxswain, Everett.

Second sophomore—Stroke, Roberts; 7, Kenn; 6, Beal; 5, Jackson; 4, Bors; 3, Hobart; 2, Heath; bow, Hopkins; coxswain, Cox.

With the Ball Clubs

NEW YORK BEATS AUSTIN.

DALLAS, Tex.—The New York Nationals went to Sherman Monday and defeated the Austin College boys, 5 to 2. Seymour donned his uniform and went out in the afternoon, but had no part in the practice.

BROOKLYN'S REST.

JACKSONVILLE—No practice was held by the Brooklyn Monday. Next Saturday's exhibition game with the South Atlantic league champions will practically be Brooklyn's farewell appearance here on the diamond this season. Sunday the entire team leaves for Macon.

ALTROCK IN FAIR FORM.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Chicago American substitutes defeated Sacramento, 4 to 2, Monday. Altroch pitching and Shaw catching the entire game. The former was hit safely 10 times, while Brown allowed but six, but some of these were long ones. Purtell getting a double and triple, and Weldon and Beal a three-bagger apiece.

STOPS INTER-LEAGUE GAMES.

CHICAGO—The Detroit and Washington teams of the American league will not play any more exhibition games with each other or with any other teams in that league, according to orders issued by President Ban Johnson. The prohibition was issued to all club owners in the circuit. These two are the only teams which have offended. Baseball law forbids exhibition games between clubs of the same league during the championship season.

DARTMOUTH TO VISIT ANDOVER.

ANDOVER—Arrangements are being made to have the Dartmouth baseball team practise with the Phillips-Andover squad on the latter's diamond during the early part of April. It is most likely that the squad will arrive here April 5 and remain till April 14, provided the grounds are in proper condition for baseball at that time. As the annual spring trip of the Dartmouth team has been given up this year the trip to Andover has been offered as a substitute.

NEWARK DEFEATS NEW YORK.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.—The Newark Eastern league team defeated the New York Americans Monday by a score of 8 to 6. It was a great day for Joe McGinnis. He pitched the first six innings for the Newark and kept the hitting down. The Americans played pretty poor ball in the first three innings. The infielders did not seem to play well together. Laporte was the weak spot in the infield. There was some fast work by Chase, Knight and Elberfeld.

MOTOR RACES BEGIN TODAY

DAYTONA, Fla.—Today marks the opening of the seventh annual automobile tournament and races here. Several of the big motor cars were out on the course Monday, particularly among the amateurs, testing out their machines.

D. B. Brown, the millionaire sportsman and automobile enthusiast, will drive a car in all the amateur races and will make a strenuous effort to establish new world's records for the course.

Carl L. Bates, the young aeroplanist, announced that he would endeavor to make a trial flight on the beach Monday morning with his own designed and constructed aeroplane, but the velocity of the wind was such that he would not take the chance.

NEW TROPHY FOR TECH ATHLETES.

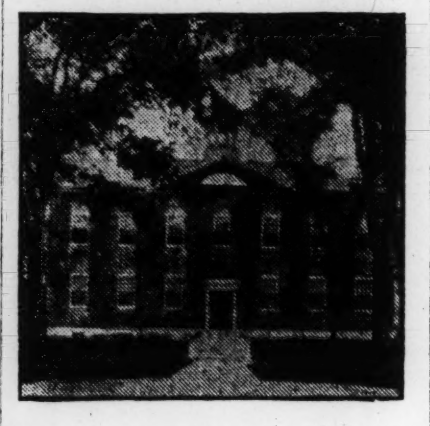
Maj. Frank H. Briggs, Technology '81, has announced that he will present each year a silver cup to the track athlete who makes the best all-round record.

Plan Extension to Include Swimming Tank

Phillips Andover Academy Students Expect to Raise Sufficient Money to Carry Out Project.

COMMITTEES NAMED

ANDOVER—That Phillips-Andover Academy is to have a swimming tank was almost definitely assured at a mass meeting of the student body held recently. Various committees consisting of members of each of the four classes were appointed to look after the collecting of money, the location and the construction. As the entire matter is in the hands of



Borden Gymnasium as it is now.

LARGE SQUAD AT HARVARD

Over One Hundred Athletes Are Trying for the University and Freshman Track Teams.

One of the largest track squads ever to report at Harvard showed up Monday when over 100 men from the varsity and track teams reported at Soldiers Field and were given light work under Coaches Donovan and Quinn. All except the shotputters and hammer throwers were sent out for a run on the track, as the pole vaulting and jumping pits have not been put in condition yet. The field event men who were given work are untried for the most part and will need a lot of practice to be able to do anything in the coming meets.

The track was wet and slow. It will take several days of good weather to put it into shape.

Captain Rand, Foster, de Selding and Merrihew did not report, but they will be on hand when the real season begins with the class games on April 6.

SOLDIERS FORM AN ASSOCIATION

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The soldiers at Fort Rosecrans have formed an athletic association, the object of which will be to promote athletic sports at the garrison. A fine gymnasium has been erected and some of the best bowling alleys in the country are now being installed. The parade grounds are being overhauled, and a baseball diamond will be constructed in the center so the artillery team can play as many games as its own grounds as possible, instead of being compelled to play all their home games on the Roseville diamond as heretofore.

A football team is to be organized, and handball, basketball, boxing, wrestling are among the other sports to be promoted in the future by the association.

PLAN TO PLAY CONTINUOUSLY

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Vernon team of the Pacific Coast league has been organized for the purpose of keeping the outlaw California league from coming into Los Angeles. The grounds of the new club are at Vernon, just outside the city limits of Los Angeles, and are still in crude condition.

It was decided by the Pacific Coast league to put two teams in Los Angeles and Portland this year in order to keep the outlaw league from entering these cities. One team will be playing at home all the time, so that the public will have continuous ball. In San Francisco one team will be at home while the other is away.

MANY DATES FOR CONCORD CLUB

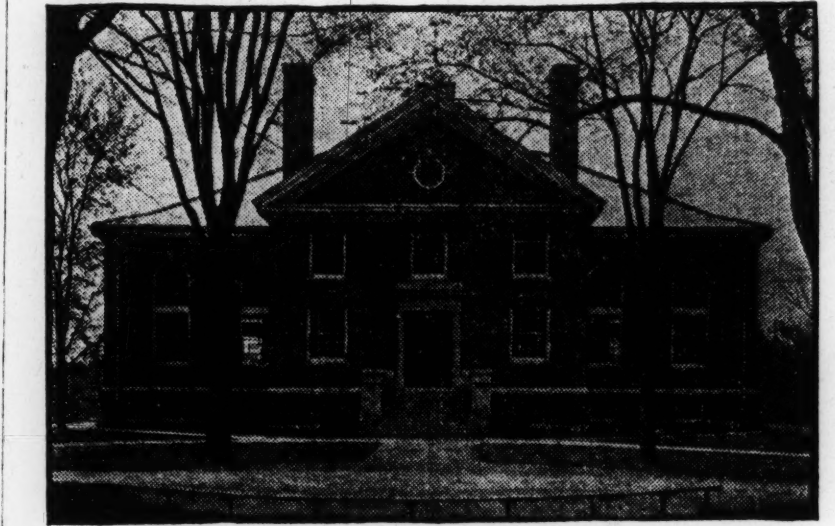
CONCORD—The local golf club has arranged a number of tournaments for this spring and early summer as follows.

April 19, bogey; 24, medal; 30, Woman's Golf Association field day.
May 1, bogey; 8, medal; best nine holes less one-third handicap; 15, bogey; 22, medal; 29, bogey; 31 (Decoration day), medal.

June 5, bogey; 12, medal; best nine holes less one-third handicap; 17, bogey; 19, medal; 26, bogey.
July 3, medal; 5, bogey.

AMHERST NAMES YERRALL.

AMHERST—George Randall Yerrall, Jr., '11, of Springfield has been elected assistant manager of the Amherst College Hockey Association.



Borden Gymnasium as it is now.

the students, it is expected that they will raise the required amount of \$50,000 for its construction. The amount pledged by each of the classes thus far is as follows: 1909, \$11,095; 1910, \$9,150; 1911, \$7,925; 1912, \$3,965, making a total of \$32,075.

Three committees have been chosen, namely, a finance committee consisting of A. Thompson, C. J. Martin and J. E. Greenough; a building committee consisting of B. H. Hayes, E. R. Brainerd and D. C. Dougherty, and a committee on printed matter consisting of F. A. Goodhue, F. R. Large and R. E. Litchfield.

All the plans have not as yet been taken up in detail, for the committee considers that procuring the funds is the first thing to be done. It seems probable, however, that the building will be added to the rear of the present Borden gymnasium, the swimming tank being on a level with the locker rooms. There will probably be at least one more story to the building, which will contain a lounge room. This room will furnish an excellent place for mass meetings or gatherings of any nature.

The committee hopes to have sufficient money in hand so that they can break ground for the new building by commencement day.

ONE OF THE CABLE CHESS GAMES.

RUY LOPEZ OPENING	
AMERICA.	ENGLAND.
WOLFE.	ROUGHTON.
WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-K3	P-K4
3 B-K4	P-B4
4 K-B3	P-K5
5 Q-Q3	P-K5
6 B-Q2	P-Q2
7 Castles	Castles
8 P-K5	P-K4
9 B-B4	P-K4
10 P-KP4	OPAP
11 K-B3	P-K5
12 K-B3	P-K5
13 Q-Q3	P-K5
14 K-R4	P-K4
15 P-K4	P-K4
16 P-K4	P-K4
17 K-B3	P-K4
18 K-B3	P-K4
19 P-K4	P-K4
20 P-Q4	P-K4
21 P-B2	P-K4
22 P-K4	P-K4
23 Q-P	P-K4
24 P-P4	P-K4
25 Q-K4	P-K4
26 Q-QP4	P-K4
27 Q-K4	P-K4
28 P-K4	P-K4
29 P-K4	P-K4
30 P-K4	P-K4
31 Q-K4	P-K4
32 P-K4	P-K4
33 P-K4	P-K4
34 P-K4	P-K4
35 P-K4	P-K4
36 P-K4	P-K4
37 P-K4	P-K4
38 P-K4	P-K4
39 P-K4	P-K4
40 P-K4	P-K4

WATSON HAS THE LOW SCORE

AIKEN, S. C.—The 13th annual tournament of the Palmetto Golf Club opened here Monday. Some excellent scores were made in the qualifying round for the Southern Cross cup. R. C. Watson, S. Leroy, E. Thompson, J. C. Tappin, O. Perrin, J. B. Taylor, H. A. Sands and C. M. Hinkle made the highest scores, qualifying for today's playing. The scores:

G. F. Martin, Garden City, 119; W. C. Ferguson, Garden City, 111; C. M. Hinkle, Palmetto Club, 89; H. Tappin, Palmetto Club, 94; J. C. Tappin, Palmetto Club, 88; S. Leroy, Newport Golf Club, 91; C. Hinkle, Palmetto Club, 95; J. Sanford, Garden City, 101; O. Perrin, Baltimore, 84; N. Perrin, Baltimore, 92; R. A. Swigert, Baltimore Club, 121; J. B. Taylor, Garden City, 86; E. W. Jewett, Garden City, 92; G. W. Heeler, Palmetto Club, 100; R. C. Watson, Garden City, 78; H. A. Sands, Palmetto Club, 83; J. Harriman, Palmetto Club, 18.

CORNELL STARTS TRAINING TABLE

ITHACA, N. Y.—Charles E. Courtney, coach of the Cornell crews, has selected the first lot of men for the crew training table, and hereafter the spring practise will be on in earnest, all of the work being transferred from the army to the waters of the Cayuga lake inlet.

The men now at the training table are Wed, Kelley, Sanger, Day, Names, Simon, Atkinson, Sutton, Clark, Backus, Horton, Stevens, Beyer, Hollister, Seagraves, Wurst, Bullen, Cradford and Lafferty.

MANY COACHES FOR CORNELL.

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell football field committee has selected three coaches for next year and in doing so fixed a new policy of calling back the younger alumni to act as coaches. Ex-Captain Walder of last year's football team, O'Rourke and A. H. Hutchinson are the men named, though it is announced that others will soon be selected. The committee also announced that one of the most prominent football alumni would be here, though his name is for the present withheld. It is stated here, however, that Reed, '08, is the man.

AMERICAN POLO TEAM WINS.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The Burlingame polo team won the closing game of the national polo tournament at Coronado Monday defeating the Ranahleg team of England, 5 to 4. This victory gives Burlingame the Spreckels and the all-American trophies and the Pacific coast championship.

DANIELS WINS ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA—C. M. Daniels, world's distance swimming champion, won the 500-yard nation swimming championship Monday night in the University of Pennsylvania pool in 6m. 54.3-5s. Soryock of U. P. won the 100-yard special race in 1m. 3-2-5s.

AMHERST STARTS SOUTH THIS WEEK

College Baseball Squad Will Spend Two Weeks There Meeting Some of the Strongest College Teams.

AMHERST—The Amherst College baseball squad will leave for the ante-season southern trip Thursday morning. Eight games will be played before the team returns to Amherst April 6. The first two contests of the year will be played at Durham, N. C., with Trinity College, on Friday and Saturday, followed by two games with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill the Monday and Tuesday after.

From this point the team will come northward, and will spend the night of April 1 in Baltimore. On April 2 a game is scheduled with the Mount Washington baseball club of Baltimore, and on April 3 the team will play the midshipmen at Annapolis. On Sunday, April 4, the squad will leave Baltimore for Philadelphia. On Monday afternoon the most important and the last game of the ante-season series will be played with the University of Pennsylvania on Franklin field. The team will leave for Amherst on the evening of April 6.

The following men will be taken on the trip: Burt, first base; Kane, second base; Washburn, third base; Henry, catcher; McClure and Vernon, pitcher and left field; McInerney, pitcher; Captain Jube, center field; Penneck, short stop, and either Abele, Storke or Taylor as right field and catcher.

SPRING WORK STARTS MONDAY

Spring football practise at Harvard will begin next Monday, and continue until Friday, April 17.

Captain Fish has announced that it is absolutely necessary for every one who expects to come out for the team next year to report on Monday, except those who are on the university or freshman squads in rowing, baseball or track. Coach Haughton will be in charge, and the practise will be on practically the same system as last year. It is expected that there will be a large number of coaches, and special attention will be given to individual coaching. All men who show any ability in punting, drop kicking or place kicking will be given every opportunity for further development. Coach Haughton will outline the work for spring practise at a meeting to be held in the trophy room of the union Thursday evening.

FOURTH PLACE FOR BOSTON A. A.

The Boston Athletic Association bowling team secured fourth place in the Amateur Boston Pin League Monday night by winning four points from Wintthrop Yacht Club in the second of the rolloff matches. The score:

B. A. A.	
	Totals
Hutchinson	104
McAdams	87
Murray	105
Fuller	115
Legate	114
Team totals	525

WINTHROP YACHT.

WINTHROP YACHT.	
	Totals
Britt	104
Woodcock	101
Blanchard	96
Snow	90
Whitney	91
Team totals	482

HARVARD WINS AT SOCCER.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Harvard University association football team defeated Princeton here Monday afternoon by the score of 1 to 0. The game was close and exciting throughout, but, owing to a high wind, the shooting of both teams was inaccurate. Harvard's defense was especially good and it was chiefly due to their excellent work that the Princeton forwards were unable to score.

WESTON IS ON TIME.

SYRACUSE—Edward Payson Weston reached Syracuse on his westward journey at 6:30 o'clock tonight, having covered the 55 miles from Utica in 17h. 55m., the longest day's journey since leaving New York. He is now up with the schedule as planned by him.

EXCITING GAME WON BY REGULARS IN A FAST FINISH

Boston Nationals Show Some Fast Work in Practise Match—Americans Keeping Busy.

WEAK AT BATTING

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Much was accomplished Monday in getting the players of the Boston National squad in condition for the coming season. A long session of hard practise was held in the morning and the afternoon was devoted to a game between the regulars and substitutes which developed into one of the fastest games seen here in some time.

For the fourth time in succession the regulars won, but they had the hardest kind of a time winning out. Up to the eighth inning the substitutes looked good for the contest, but the regulars managed to secure a run in each of the last two innings, holding their opponents safe. Ferguson and Pierce pitched good ball for the regulars and Bates, Ritchie, Dahlen and Sweeney did some good batting. McCarty played a good game on third for the substitutes, Ball and Starr doing the best batting for their side.

REGULARS.

	AB	R	B	TR	P	A	E
Bates, rf.	3	2	2	2	1	0	0
Becker, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	1
Starr, lb.	4	0	1	1	0	0	2
Reck, cf.	3	1	1	2	0	0	0
Ritchie, 2b.	4	0	2	2	0	1	0
Dahlen, ss.	4	0	2	0	0	1	0
Graham, c.	3	0	0	0	4	2	0
Sweeney, 3b.	3	2	2	2	5	1	1
Ferguson, p.	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Pierce, p.	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Totals	29	6	11	12	27	16	2

SUBSTITUTES.

	AB	R	B	TR	P	A	E
Starr, ss.	2	2	2	4	3	6	0
Thomas, 2b.	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
McCarty, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Ball, c.	4	0	2	2	0	5	1
Bowerman, lb.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, lb.	0	0	0	0	4	1	0</

Senator Lodge Explains Tariff Needs

Colleague of W. Murray Crane in First Public Utterance on the Provisions of the Payne Bill.

OUTLINES NEW IDEAS

LOWELL, Mass.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge as the chief speaker before the Lowell Board of Trade Monday night on the subject "The Tariff as a Practical Business Question" advocated a stamp tax on checks as producing an income from those best able to pay it, a proper tax on immigrants, high taxes on tobacco, beer and whiskey, but announced his belief that it is not advisable on general principles to impose a national tax on incomes or inheritances.

It was Senator Lodge's first public utterance on the present tariff agitation. He declared that Massachusetts has a greater interest in tariffs than any other single state in the Union, owing to the great diversity of her industries, and that the present proposed tariff appears to provide fairly well for the industries of this state.

The great feature of the new bill he declared to be the maximum and minimum principle of schedules and this feature he said would not be eliminated whatever other changes might come during the passage of the measure through the House and Senate.

James J. Storrow, president of the Boston Merchants Association, the first speaker, urged a consolidation of interests in New England to work for industrial improvements.

Senator Lodge said: "I think the time has come for a tariff revision. I think there are changes which can be made with great advantage to our industries. I am glad it has been undertaken."

"The cotton schedule is practically unchanged, and I think is satisfactory to the cotton industry. The cotton industry, or the art of weaving cotton, has spread very widely throughout the United States, and it is astonishing what a modifying effect it has had on free trade principles in the South. They have ceased to attack the duties which protect the cotton textile."

"It is of great importance to Massachusetts that she should have free hides for her shoe and leather industries. That is in the bill as reported from the ways and means committee of the House. Every effort will be made by those who have the honor to represent you to retain them."

"We must have protection of all industries or we must have none. It must be a revenue tariff or it must be a protective tariff. The one tariff that is unbearable is the tariff that gives protection to one industry and refuses it to another. The duty on hides is not a protective duty."

"There are two other features that are of very great importance. One is the maximum and minimum clause. We do not quarrel with other people imposing their tariff and we do not think that they have any right to complain of ours; but we do demand that we should enter every market on equal terms with other nations and that can only be brought about by a properly adjusted maximum and minimum tariff scale. That is one of the greatest advantages to be gained from this new tariff."

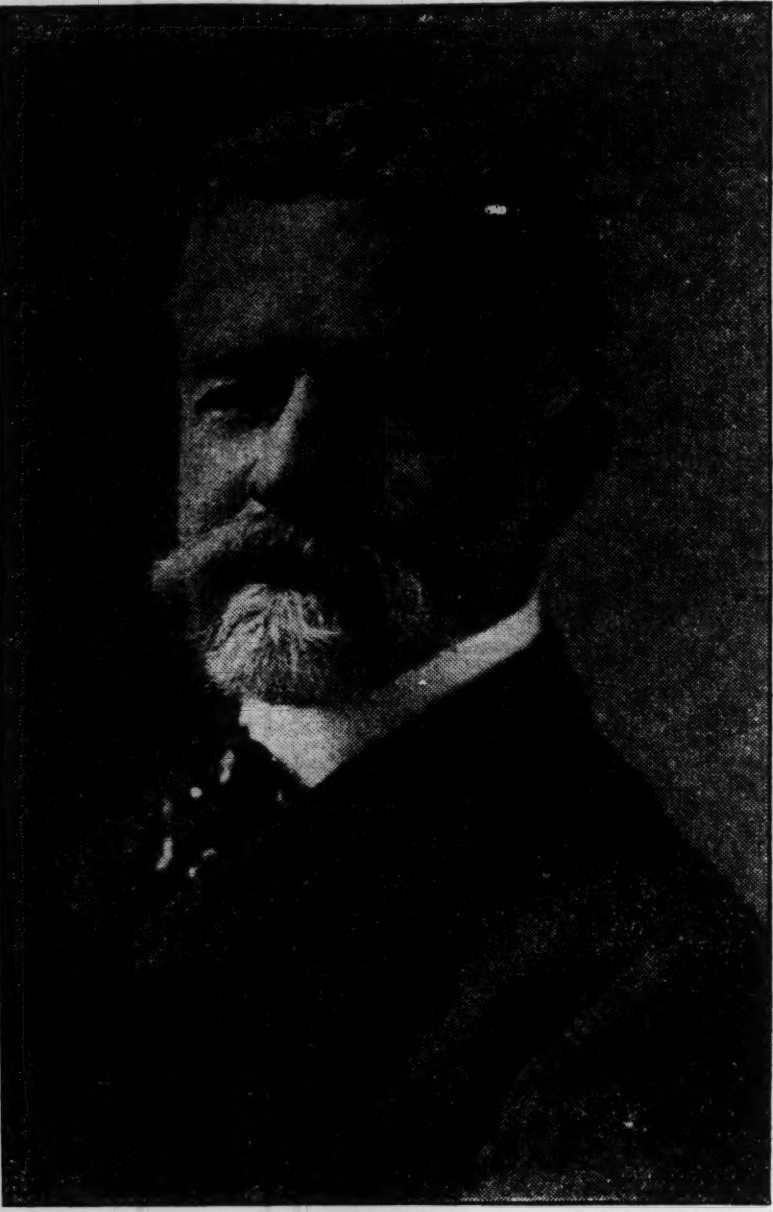
"There is a deficit this year of from 100 to 130 millions. The expenses have been definitely growing. I think there are some reductions in expenses that can be made. I think there has been a good deal of extravagance and some reckless expenditure that can be stopped. In the direction of the defense of the country we cannot afford parsimony. It is poor economy to save money by cutting down your army and still more your navy. Nevertheless, there are many places where in the aggregate millions might be saved."

"The improvement of business will increase the revenues, but we cannot avoid some taxation. The House bill proposes as a main source of that to impose an inheritance tax. I do not see why I should not say now that I do not think there is any need of resorting at this time to a tax that is so severe as that would be. It is a natural revenue for the state and the people would not tolerate, I think, both national and state taxes. There are other subjects of taxation that will cause no distress to anyone. There is, for example, a stamp on bank checks. That is the only tax I know that falls exclusively on the people who can afford to pay. That tax ought to yield some \$15,000,000."

"The next tax I am going to mention is one that has not been widely suggested. It is a capitalization tax. I can see no reason why that tax of \$4 should not be increased. These people coming to our country greatly improve their condition. Without paying a dollar of taxes they become immediately recipients of all of our benefits. We could increase some of the duties on tobacco, beer and whiskey."

"We must put our banking and currency system on a permanent basis, and make it according to the best lines which finance and modern conditions demand. We must go to the same basis which is employed in the great banks of England, France and Germany, the gold reserve. More than that, I think we must provide, the way Germany has provided, for an issue of currency in times of stress, which will go out when there is a period of stress, and be driven automatically when the stress is passed."

"These are merely outlines. There is a great gulf between stating principles and putting them into legislative form. I anticipate, with the successful passage of these measures and the necessary reaction which will follow a year of depression, that the country in the next few years will enjoy another great period of success and material prosperity."



UNITED STATES SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Massachusetts statesman's first public utterance on the national revenue and protection problem is a plea for stability. He would tax intoxicating liquors but not incomes.

BOSTON ART DEALERS PRAISE FREE LIST CLAUSE IN TARIFF

J. Pierpont Morgan, who is said to possess an art collection worth not less than \$15,000,000, which is stored in his London house, is said to be more benefited than any other American citizen by the clause in the Payne tariff bill admitting works of art over 20 years old. Under the new measure Mr. Morgan could bring the works of art into the United States free of duty.

Boston art dealers as a rule are favorably inclined to the new measure. L. A. Bigelow, of the firm of Bigelow & Jordan, said:

"The provision seems to me to be a wise one. I think it will be an advantage generally to people in this country intellectually, even if it does not materially affect commercial lines. It will be something, surely, to have such a collection as that of Mr. Morgan in London brought to this country. I personally am in favor of the new tariff. It certainly can be of no harm, and I think the majority of art dealers favor it."

Frank W. Bayley, proprietor of the Copley Gallery on Newbury street, said: "Personally, I am well pleased with the art clause in the new tariff bill; however, as I deal exclusively with American paintings perhaps I look at the matter with a different view. The new amendment ought to be very pleasing, it seems to me, to American painters, as it will be the means of bringing into this country a great number of masterpieces, whose importation under the present tariff would be very expensive. The advantages derived from studying these great pictures cannot be overestimated."

R. C. Vose, representing the firm of R. C. & N. M. Vose:

"The present duty on paintings is 20 per cent, but owing to reciprocity agreements with many of the European countries on the great majority of imported pictures, it is but 15 per cent. This very

moderate duty is not burdensome and we are strongly of the belief that it bars very few good pictures. On the other hand, it is a decided barrier against the great flood of poor art, including thousands of forgeries, which are produced at low cost in so many European countries. Few people realize what a help in barring forgeries the tariff is; many come in now, but the number is insignificant compared with what will come if the tariff on art is removed.

"An experience of 68 years in the picture business has proved to our satisfaction that the best tariff on art is a moderate ad valorem duty from 10 to 20 per cent.

"A specific duty is far preferable to none at all, but it bars much good art produced by young men, thoroughly artistic but little known."

"A clause which divides into classes pictures painted within 20 years and those painted before is absurd. The majority of pictures are not dated, and no end of difficulties would be found in determining the date of many works of art."

"If any similar clause is to be inserted it should refer to the date of the passing out of the artist rather than to the date of the execution of the work. In any event a 20-year period is altogether insufficient; 100 years is short enough time."

"We cannot understand how the free art advocates can speak of a practical unanimity of the artists in favor of free art."

G. D. Low of the Shreve, Crump & Low Co.:

"I thoroughly approve of the removal of the imposition of duty upon works of art over 20 years old, as proposed by the new tariff regulations. It is time this was done and such a duty never should have existed."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETING IS HELD

Persons interested in woman suffrage thronged Symphony Hall last evening to the number of several hundred. There were five speakers, and the meeting was presided over by Mrs. John E. Crowley. About 50 white-robed college and working girls acted as ushers. A great part of the success of the meeting is due to the efforts of Mrs. R. Y. Fitzgerald, secretary of the Massachusetts League, who engaged the hall and made all arrangements on two days' notice.

The principal speaker was Charles Edward Russell, who spoke about social and political conditions in Australia and New Zealand. Other speakers were Miss Leonora O'Reilly, a teacher in the Manhattan trade school for girls; the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Cuming Hall.

FIRE IN SOMERVILLE HOUSE.

Fire in a four-story wooden apartment house at Bow street and Wesley park, Somerville, Monday night, drove out 12 families for a short time. The damage was about \$500. The cause is not known. The building is owned by E. C. Drouet and had 50 occupants.

LONG TO ADDRESS WOMEN.

Ex-Gov. John D. Long will speak before the Watertown Woman's Club next Monday afternoon on the effect that the world's cruise will have on the American navy.

WAKEFIELD KEEPS LIGHTING PLANT

Wakefield will retain its municipal lighting plant and pay its town officers' salaries as usual, according to action taken Monday night at town meeting.

A year ago a committee of nine was appointed to consider whether it were best for the town to abandon the municipal plant or purchase the current. This committee eventually reported in favor of abandoning the plant, which had been operated at a loss. As the report of this committee was contrary to recent recommendations of the light commissioners another committee was appointed. Monday night this committee reported that with certain repairs and alterations the municipal lighting plant could be made do valuable service.

The committee of 31 appointed last year, which would have the town officers serve gratis, was not upheld.

SENATOR ROOT TAKES THE FLOOR

WASHINGTON—Senator Root for the first time since becoming a United States Senator took the floor Monday. He presented several petitions.

Senator Frye, president pro tem, recognized the New York senator as "the senator from Pennsylvania," and amid laughter quickly corrected his mistake. Mr. Root enjoyed the error and smilingly nodded to the president pro tem.

MOVE FOR UNIFORM STATE AUTO LAWS AIDS NEW ENGLAND

The Massachusetts highway commission is pleased over the outcome of its recommendation for uniform automobile legislation in the New England states, as already Vermont and Rhode Island legislatures have enacted laws that are very similar, and Maine and New Hampshire are expected to take similar action before prorogation.

One of the matters discussed at the conference of New England governors in this city last fall was this topic of uniform automobile legislation. As a result the Massachusetts highway commission was directed to compile a draft that could be adopted by all the states. Naturally, this work was done after a study of the laws in force, so that in some cases it did not require many amendments to bring it in uniformity with what the Massachusetts officials desired.

At present the measure is pending in the Legislature of this state and the registration charge is finding the most opposition. The commission say, however, that more income must be derived from somewhere, as the automobiles are damaging the state highways now to almost \$400,000 a year and each mile of new highway added will increase the annual damage.

CORPORATION GAINS SEVEN MILLIONS IN TELEPHONE PROFITS

NEW YORK—The annual report of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which was submitted to the stockholders today, showed a substantial improvement in the earnings of the corporation. The total earnings of the combined telephone companies showed an increase over the previous year of \$7,000,500, while the total expenses increased but \$3,101,100. The balance of net earnings was \$45,974,000. After deducting \$11,024,500 for interest and \$21,338,000 for dividends, there was left \$13,601,400 in undivided profits. The combined balance sheets showed total assets of \$809,044,200, with a surplus of \$31,759,600, and depreciation and other reserves of \$40,480,300.

CHURCH CLUBS IN FEDERATION

Delegates From Fifty Associations in Greater Boston Meet to Organize at the Old South Chapel.

Delegates from 50 clubs in various Greater Boston churches met on Monday evening at the chapel of the Old South Church and formed a new association to be known as "The Boston Federation of Men's Church Organizations."

The object of the federation is "to facilitate the cooperation of the men of church organizations and religious clubs of the city of Boston, regardless of creed, in the promotion of mutual fellowship and understanding, private and public righteousness and the general good."

The speakers were Victor J. Loring, ex-president of the American Federation of Men's Clubs; Dr. Gordon, pastor of the Old South Church; Arthur Johnson, president of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and chairman of the North American League; Herbert A. Barker, secretary of the American Federation of Men's Clubs; Rabbi Fleischer of Temple Israel, and John F. Moersch.

The following named officers were elected: President, Victor J. Loring; vice-presidents, ex-Gov. John L. Bates and Henry Parkman; secretary, George W. McHaffey; treasurer, Albert E. Carr. President Loring in his remarks to the newly formed organization spoke of the possibilities of the federation as a moral power and made an appeal for the support of all that tends to a purified and better municipal government.

Rabbi Fleischer said that he was very much pleased with the federation and its purpose as shown, and would be happy to cooperate with it through his church. He said: "I find peculiar pleasure in recognizing the force which is being put into use by the federation of the associated religious power of our Boston churches."

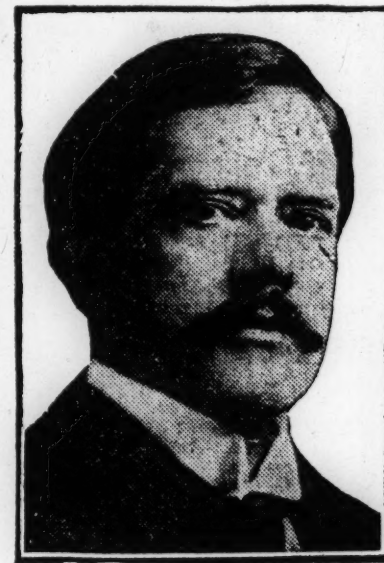
BIDDING IS BRISK FOR SHOW SEATS

District Attorney John J. Higgins of Middlesex county proved his ability as an auctioneer at the auction sale of seats for the coming Somerville Central Club show at the club Monday evening. The bidding was strong and close. B. F. Wilde was high man, paying a premium of \$16 over the minimum charge for each of two seats. Over 1600 seats were sold at good premiums for the four performances, April 21, 22, 23, and 24.

The name of this year's play is "In Old New England," and the piece was written by Leon Daudman, who is coaching the actors. The music has been revised by A. C. Knight. The story is of three old farmers of New England who think that they can act.

The principals in the cast are: Charles Underhill, George Brewer, G. B. Shackford, Walter Littlefield, Alonzo Haynes, Miss Pillsbury, Miss Blanche Daniels, and Miss Effie Iyle.

Mr. Taft's Classmate at Yale, Who Refuses U. S. Circuit Judgeship



HENRY M. HOYT.

WASHINGTON—President Taft is very much pleased today at having secured one of the big railroad lawyers of the West for service in the department of justice. Lloyd Bowers, who was valedictorian of the class of '79 at Yale and whom President Taft knew there, has accepted the office of solicitor of the department, which ranks next to that of attorney general. He will succeed Henry M. Hoyt, Mr. Taft's classmate at Yale, who has just declined an appointment as United States circuit judge.

Mr. Bowers is now receiving a very large salary as general solicitor of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, but is willing to make a financial sacrifice that he may be identified with the Taft administration. He is the second Chicago man of big salary to accept a position in Washington, the other having been Charles D. Norton, who is to become assistant secretary of state.

HILL CALLS ON PRESIDENT TAFT

WASHINGTON—Ex-Gov. John F. Hill of Maine, chairman of the Republican national committee, called at the White House offices accompanied by his fellow townsman, Representative Edwin C. Burleigh. They had a few minutes' chat with President Taft who expressed his satisfaction because Mr. Hill was to be the national chairman. In fact it was President Taft who selected Mr. Hill for the place after there had been a discussion between him and Mr. Hitchcock as to the men available.

NEW FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM ORDERED FOR BATTLESHIPS

WASHINGTON—Orders have been issued for the installation on all battleships of a new system of fire control recommended by Lieutenant-Commander L. S. Thompson and tried out under the supervision of Lieut. Cyrus Miller during the world cruise of the battleship fleet.

The ships having returned and the general excitement having subsided, the navy department has settled down to hard work, based upon the results of experience with the various apparatus installed before their departure. Reports are coming in and everyone is busy striving to rectify mistakes and profit by facts gained afloat. Generally results are most satisfactory.

An especially interesting equipment of the fleet before its departure was a fire control apparatus of a new type. Much money had been lavished previously, and much energy expended, without satisfactory results. Systems theoretically faultless had failed absolutely under service conditions.

The chief trouble was the difficulty experienced in procuring a satisfactory means of communication. That telephones were greatly superior to voice tubes was generally conceded, if they worked properly. Therein lay the rub. They did not work under conditions prevailing afloat due to the noise and vibration on board ship even in time of peace; therefore in time of war they would of course prove worse than useless.

Asks Appropriation for Taking New Census

WASHINGTON—Director North of the census bureau wants \$14,000,000 to defray the expenses of taking the decennial census next year, and on Monday he made a request to the House for that amount. On account of the failure of Congress to pass a census bill at the last session none of the appropriation bills carried the money to do the work. Furthermore, there is no item in the census bill that passed the House the other day appropriating a cent.

The House leaders have been conferring about the best method of procedure. In order to avoid the necessity of appointing the committee on appropriations in the House, or the bringing of a special rule, it is probable that the Senate will be asked to amend the census bill so as to include the appropriation.

TAFT IS PLANNING A BILL TO LEVY A CORPORATION TAX

WASHINGTON—As the result of a series of conferences in which Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate committee on finance and Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh took part, President Taft has practically decided to favor an excise tax upon the dividends of corporations as a feature of the pending tariff bill. He would levy 2 per cent upon the dividends only, excepting from the levy banks, insurance companies and building associations.

So favorably is the excise tax idea regarded by the President and his conferees that steps are under way toward incorporating it into a bill, which apparently will be introduced in Congress.

This is the result to date of an effort to authorize some form of an income tax in connection with the pending tariff legislation. The President is satisfied that it will not come within the scope of the decision of the supreme court which declared the income tax law of the second Cleveland administration unconstitutional.

Senator Aldrich, at these conferences, has expressed himself as in sympathy with the idea. The matter has gone so far that the President has received from the treasury experts an estimate of the amount of revenue the proposed measure would raise. The treasury experts figure that it would add only \$15,000,000.

Most of the time of the conferences in which the President has had a part has been given to a discussion of the working of the bill in a broad way with particular reference to the maximum and minimum provisions.

It is the opinion of Senator Aldrich and others of the Republican Senate leaders, as well as of the administration that the most important and certain effect can be secured by leaving to the President the power to determine when the maximum rates shall go into effect. In the hands of the President that power would enable this country, in the view of the administration, to derive the fullest benefit from the maximum and minimum scheme.

WASHINGTON—Secretary Dickinson of the war department has announced that he will leave Washington about April 15 for his visit to the Isthmus of Panama. Secretary Dickinson also announced that it had been decided to advertise and sell to the highest bidder the material acquired from the French company in connection with the Panama canal property and no longer useful in that work, instead of disposing of it at private sale.



A SUBSCRIBER'S STORY

As told to an official of the Traffic Dept.

ABOUT one o'clock this morning I accidentally overturned the telephone, which stood on a small table by my bedside, and it fell to the floor. As I picked it up I heard the operator say: "Number?" I explained what had happened, and apologized for having troubled him. He replied in an exceedingly pleasant tone of voice: "It's all right—no trouble at all." I wish you would express to him my appreciation of his courtesy. I assure you I resumed my slumber with a new sense of security at the thought that someone was so near in case of need.

Telephone "Protection" Assures Telephone "Security"

With a telephone in your house there is always "someone near in case of need."

In case of need, it will outspeed any messenger.

It will call the fire department ere you could run to the box on the corner.

It will bring the police, should skulkers lurk about.

Its mere presence will give the absent husband assurance that wife and children are protected.

Likewise will its presence reassure the wife and children, and banish loneliness.

The value of such a service is not to be measured by the number of calls made, any more than police protection is measured by the number of arrests, or fire protection by the number of alarms answered.

One emergency call may outweigh in VALUE a lifetime of COST. Let us show you how small will be the insurance charge for PROTECTION OF YOUR HOME and SECURITY TO YOUR FAMILY.

Telephone Fort Hill 7600 (free of charge) and a Contract Agent will call



ROOSEVELT IS GIVEN HEARTY FAREWELL AS HE SAILS AWAY

(Continued from Page One.)

The Roosevelt family were up at an early hour and the former President came out on the porch before breakfast. All farewells were said within the confines of the old mansion on Sagamore Hill, and Archie was the only member of the family to accompany the father and son to the depot. As Archie, Kermit and the colonel jumped into the carriage which was to take them to the station, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Longworth, Miss Roosevelt and the other members of the family, as well as the household servants, flocked out on the porch and waved their handkerchiefs in a last farewell.

"Good-by, little boy, good-by," said the colonel as he kissed his youngest boy, and then he turned and clasped the hand of Noah Seaman, superintendent of Sagamore Hill, who had driven him into town. "Good-by and good luck," was his last word to his employee and he started for the depot.

To newspaper men Colonel Roosevelt said: "I am somewhat disappointed. I have been waiting for you to ask me if I had a last word for the American people."

"Well, I will ask you now," said one of the men. "There is nothing to say now," he smiled, "and I don't believe there will be. I expect to be back here in about 15 months. In fact, I don't believe that I will be gone any year and a half. Are the newspapers going to follow me on this trip?"

He was told that they were going to have representatives certainly as far as Naples and probably to Mombasa.

Arriving at the Long Island City station the father and son hurried aboard the ferryboat and took up a position on the lower deck where they kept constantly changing their position to keep the photographers from getting good snapshots. The passengers and crew united in a cheer as they left the boat.

The pair jumped quickly into the waiting automobile of Douglas Robinson and

were hurried to the entrance to the Hoboken tunnel where a train was in waiting. This was Mr. Roosevelt's first trip through this tunnel, although he started the first train on Feb. 27, 1908, by pressing a button in the executive offices in Washington.

Arriving at Hoboken a quick run was made to pier 1 of the Hamburg-American line, which by this time was surrounded by a throng of 500 people. He was cheered wildly as he arrived, and doffing his slouch hat hurried aboard of the steamer.

His suite had been decorated with flowers, consisting chiefly of roses, the gift of William McAdoo, head of the Hudson Tunnel Company. Until Colonel Roosevelt had been settled in his stateroom, all the visitors were kept out, but finally he announced that he would see his friends, and then the crush started.

Probably never before has Roosevelt personally received such enthusiastic well wishes as today. Numbered in the ranks were politicians, statesmen, plain citizens and policemen who had been put on the New York force by the departing statesman when he was police commissioner. He was plainly affected by the enthusiasm which permeated every one.

A big bronze was presented to him by a delegation of leading Italians. Inscribed on it was:

"To Theodore Roosevelt:
"To you and the United States this is a token of friendship and regard from the Italo-American colony for help in Catania and Sicily."

Colonel Roosevelt's stateroom is hung with golden brown silk damask and figured silk curtains of the same shade. The walls of the sitting room are covered with two-toned green silk damask, while the quarters to be occupied by Kermit Roosevelt are done in blue and silver damask.

In the hold, a special compartment is reserved for the baggage and equipment of the Roosevelt party.

commonwealth does not depend upon the payment of taxes, but upon residence.

"Why should not the people be allowed to answer yes or no to some simple questions? As for instance, Do you favor a single chamber? Should such chamber be large or small? Should its members be elected at large or by districts? Do you favor giving the veto power to the mayor? Should there be a permanent finance commission?"

"A democracy is a government by a large representative assembly. In this opening of the 20th century, when every other civilized country has come to govern its cities upon the principles which our fathers established here nearly 300 years ago, let us, their descendants, not confess either that those principles were false or that we have not the strength and the courage to put them into practice."

HOW BOSTONIANS ASSIST ITALIANS

Miss Mary G. Smith of Denison House Tells Water-town Women of Social Advancement.

Work for the social and educational advancement of the Italian colony in Boston that has been carried on for a number of years by the Denison House, the college settlement at 93 Tyler street, was interestingly described by Miss Mary G. Smith, one of the leaders in the work, before the Watertown Chapter, D. A. R., at the residence of Mrs. Annie E. Davenport Monday afternoon. Miss Smith said in part:

"Some years ago we found that our neighborhood was changing. The Irish were drifting out and Greeks, Syrians, and above all, Italians were pouring in. These Italians were of the peasant class who speak a dialect. To get in close touch with them we called in the more educated Italians. The response surprised us by its eagerness and extent; the result was the formation of the Circolo Italo-Americano. This club proposed two objects: first the promotion of friendly social relations between Americans and Italians; second, the furtherance of Italian interests in the city, with special reference to the needs of the Italian population near the Denison House. The Circolo has prospered. Of its members, about a third are Americans, the rest Italians."

"The other phases of our service have no local character. The Civic Service House, the North Bennett street industrial school and the Good Government Association join with Denison House in carrying them on. It would be an excellent thing if other organizations would unite with us."

"Our aim is to enable the Italians to develop their own resources, and to find their own best selves, while at the same time to bring them in contact with what is most worth while in American life. Sunday afternoon lectures have become a regular feature of the North End life. Our success is entirely due to the democratic character of the work and to the cooperation of the Italians themselves."

ORDERED TO PHILIPPINES.

Maj. John Biddle Porter, U. S. A., who is well known in Boston, has been ordered to the Philippines to become judge advocate general of the army of the Philippines. Major Porter has a summer home at Bar Harbor, Me. His family will remain there this summer. Major Porter sails May 5.

GLEE CLUB TO GIVE CONCERT.

The Highland Glee Club of Newton Highlands will repeat the concert given March 2, at Players' Hall, West Newton, Wednesday evening.

Public to Acquire "Ownerless" Lake

Lynn (Mass.) Collector Will Sell Flax Pond for Taxes and Large Expanse May Be Reservation.

SALE NEXT MONTH

Unless the unknown owner of Flax pond at Lynn, Mass., appears in that city and settles with the collector, the "ownerless lake" will be sold for taxes to the highest bidder on April 12. The bottom of Flax pond is one of many pieces of land held by the city of Lynn for non-payment of taxes. In this case taxes and interest aggregating \$29,549.92 have accumulated since any one acknowledged ownership to the property by the payment of taxes, and today there are no city records to show to whom belongs this large expanse of water, covering an area of nearly 75 acres.

The collector has announced that the property will not be sold for any amount less than the tax lien, or in round numbers \$30,000, and in case of no bidder offering this sum the city will take possession of it and establish there a public reservation.

INTREPID BRITISH EXPLORER SHACKLETON AT SOUTH POLE

(Continued from Page One.)

the flocks in the north extend south of the north pole. This makes the journey which any expedition must cover over the ice with sledges many miles greater than the distance to be similarly traveled in the search for the north pole.

"If this pole has been located it is not of any particular significance. It has merely been reached, that is all, and there will be no necessity of tying up to it for it will always be there. It will not assist in the least the search for the North Pole for the searchers for the North Pole still have the same difficulties to master."

Lieutenant Shackleton of the royal (British) navy has been in the southern hemisphere engaged in a search for the south pole for upward of two years and a half, during that time having made a preliminary scout or survey of the region in which he intended to make his discoveries, and a second trip or dash for the pole, which has lasted ever since late in the Antarctic summer of 1908, which would be about the opening of the northern spring.

He made his headquarters in Christ Church, N. Z., fitting out from there, the ship Nimrod being his floating base, and landing him on the Antarctic continent, over which he was to proceed by means of a novel mechanical device which originated with himself. This was an automobile sledge, constructed with runners, but making use of the automobile principle as a means of locomotion.

A wheel with stout prongs was so arranged as to revolve, the prongs catching in the surface of the ice and driving the conveyance, which was so constructed as to carry adequate supplies for the whole party for the entire trip, a feat which it never has been possible to perform heretofore in polar regions without "caching," a method which was open to a number of disadvantages.

Public Regards Feat Practically Impossible

Early in November last the Nimrod, which had returned to New Zealand after Lieutenant Shackleton and his party, started again for the southern edge of open water to pick him up or at least to see if any tidings could be obtained of the intrepid explorer. So firm was the impression in the public mind that the attempted feat was impossible that it was regarded that the safe return of the party would be tantamount to the success of the expedition.

Hitherto, the South Pole has been deemed the far more inaccessible of the two poles of the earth's axis. The remoteness of the nearest civilized or inhabited land which might serve as a base of operations for an exploring expedition was one drawback, while the density and ruggedness of the Antarctic ice-pack seemed to form an impenetrable barrier to all the incursions of adventurous man.

It is this ice-pack which makes it impossible to approach with ships nearer to the pole than 12 or 13 degrees at the best, while for the greater part of its periphery the barrier extends more than 20 degrees from the goal which it guards. On all sides, with the exception of one small section, the ice-barrier is encountered well north of the 70th degree, while at some points it extends out into the South Atlantic ocean well toward the 60th degree, while the drift-ice reaches beyond this by an average of more than 10 degrees, while in the South Atlantic the drifts are encountered nearly at the 50th degree.

Explorer Sailed Due South and Reached an Open Bay

By sailing almost due south from New Zealand, however, along the 180th meridian—which, curiously enough, is the meridian which has been chosen arbitrarily by the horologists as the line on which the new day begins its tour of the globe—a deep bay can be reached offering open water during the Antarctic summer, as far south as 77 or 78 degrees of latitude.

This would make it possible for a party suitably equipped to continue its ship navigation up to within 12 or 13



SCENE ON FLAX POND, LYNN, MASS.
This beautiful body of water of 75 acres is to be sold for taxes and may become a public reservation.

degrees of the pole, leaving only the latter distance to be covered on a sledge, a long enough distance, however, when it is considered how limited are the supplies and equipments which can be carried by such transportation, compared with the facilities of even a small vessel.

In the Antarctic circle open water at certain seasons permits navigation to within approximately seven or eight degrees of the polar goal, thus giving the Arctic explorer the advantage of from five to seven degrees—each degree consisting of about 69 statute miles—of difficult and hazardous travel.

From the wording of the dispatch it is supposed, although not certain that Lieutenant Shackleton has returned to New Zealand. In all probability the British admiralty will receive further despatches from the officer enlarging upon the details of his triumph.

One of the phenomena by which the locality of the South Pole would in all probability be identified if reached would probably be that of perpetual day. In polar regions at appreciable distances from the true pole, even during the summer of solstice, there is a certain amount of variation in the height of the sun above the horizon, corresponding to the periods of night and day. At the true pole, although the sun would be out of sight certain months of the year, nevertheless, when in sight it would naturally preserve a uniform distance above the horizon throughout the day at any given period of the year.

Astronomers by careful calculations, have determined that the period of perpetual daylight at the South Pole lasts from September 23 to March 20. Lieutenant Shackleton took with him the necessary instruments for making all the solar, stellar, lunar and magnetic observations necessary to establish the fact of locality. As an officer in the royal navy, he is entitled to and will receive full credence in whatever reports he makes as to the facts. His conclusions, naturally, will be subject to review, both by his seniors in the service and by fellow explorers.

Dutch and French voyagers made discoveries of various islands lying in the vicinity of the circle, and Captain Cook in 1773 entered the circle in the ship Resolution, accompanied by the Adventure. He made a subsequent voyage and discovered and named the Sandwich, Willis, Pickersgill and Georgia isles and Southern Thule. The Russian expedition under Bellingshausen in 1820 also sailed over a great many degrees of longitude in a high latitude, discovering two islands, Petra and Alexander, the most southern of any then known.

Region of the South Pole Almost Covered by Ocean

The south polar region, unlike the northern, is almost covered by the ocean, the only extensive land being far to the south. The Antarctic continent lying well within the Antarctic circle and mostly south of the 80th degree. The great continent that was supposed to exist about the south pole has been the object of search ever since Lope Garcia de Castro, Governor of Peru, sent his nephew, Alvaro Mendana, to search for it.

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Early Explorations Are Recalled by News

In the early part of the century English whalers discovered Enderby Land, which they named in honor of their owners. John Biscoe, the captain of the whaler which discovered it, landed on Adelaide island in 1831. Freeman peak, a volcanic formation 12,000 feet high, was discovered by Captain Freeman, of the Enderby service, in 1838. In 1839 a French expedition under Dumont d'Urville discovered two small islands on the circle, and at the same time Commander Wilkes of the United States expedition mapped a large tract of land in the latitude of the Antarctic circle.

A British expedition in 1839-43 was undertaken under Captain Ross with a view to making magnetic observations. This expedition calculated the south magnetic pole to be located in 76 degrees south and 145 degrees 20 minutes east. Two volcanoes, one active, were discovered. They gave the name Victoria Land to all the land they discovered. Captain Ross twice returned to this re-

Legislation at the State House

SOMERVILLE MAYOR SUPPORTS HIS BILL FOR ADDED POWER

Tells the Committee on Cities That the Necessity Is Keen for Centralizing the Responsibility.

NAMES HIS REASON

The committee on cities gave a hearing this morning on the petition of Mayor Woods of Somerville for certain amendments to the charter of that city, to consolidate the departments of the street commission and city engineer, to authorize the appointment of a purchasing agent, and to give the mayor a veto power over the school committee.

Mayor Woods briefly explained the necessity of the bill, in the interest of a centering of responsibility, and to enable the chief executive to appoint, in the case of the street commissioner, the most competent men available; as to the veto over the acts of the school board Mayor Woods pointed out that under the present charter the school board is wholly independent, and whatever sums of money it votes to spend the city government must appropriate.

Alderman Amos W. Shepard favored the proposed amendment of the charter to give the mayor a veto power over the school committee, but he opposed the purchasing agent provision and that for a consolidation of the street and engineering departments.

Alderman A. A. Wyman proposed that the whole thing be referred to the next General Court in order that interested parties may get together and present a united front on something; personally, he favored the purchasing agent part of the bill, but opposed the other amendments.

F. A. P. Fiske, a member of the school board for nine years, opposed the giving of any veto power to the mayor over his board. He said the mayor and president of the board of aldermen are ex-officio members of the school committee, and whatever weight their opinions are entitled to will be given them before any vote is taken by the board. He thought the bill wholly unnecessary. The hearing was closed.

At the request of counsel for the Lawrence Bridge commission, the board of railroad commissioners this morning indefinitely postponed further consideration of plans for the construction of a new central bridge over the Merrimack river in that city, for the accommodation of railroad tracks and street traffic. The request was made in order that the commission may prepare an entirely new set of plans.

Win Point in Eighty-Cent Gas Rate for East Boston

The 80-cent gas bill for East Boston was submitted in the House Monday for the adverse report from the committee on public lighting. Representative Underhill of Somerville, House chairman of the committee, explained that the report had been returned because the East Boston residents had not first presented their case to the gas and electric light commissioners.

Representative Woodside of East Boston made the motion to substitute the bill for the report. On a rising vote substitution prevailed, 82 to 40, while on a roll call the vote was 111 to 60 in favor of the bill.

Changes Recommended in Boiler Construction

An illustrated lecture of boiler construction was delivered before the committee on mercantile affairs today by Joseph H. McNeill, chief inspector of boilers of the district police force.

The committee has had under consideration for some time a bill to amend the rules adopted two years ago by the department and finally reported the bill making some changes although not all that was asked for by the petitioners. At the request of the state boiler inspectors, however, the bill has been re-

committed and today the committee is hearing it for the second time.

Natick Wants to Issue Bonds for a New School

Senator Henry C. Mulligan and a delegation of Natick citizens were before the committee on towns today in favor of a bill to authorize the town to issue bonds to the amount of \$125,000 for the purpose of erecting a new schoolhouse. The present structure was one, the senator told the committee, that he went to school in when he was five years old and his children had gone through it and were grown up. He had served on the school committee 24 years and there had been more or less agitation for a new building. Now a committee had made a study of the situation and this petition was the result of their work.

VETO BY GOVERNOR.

Governor Draper this afternoon vetoed the bill providing for a pension to be paid the widow of the late William C. Cheswell, chief of the Boston fire department.

WALTHAM PUPILS TO TRY GARDENING

WALTHAM, Mass.—The Waltham Home Garden Association is preparing for the next season's work. Seeds are now being collected for distribution and these will be given out within a short time.

Miss Myra M. Higgins of South Framingham has been engaged as lecturer in the public schools, and is visiting the scholars explaining the plans for the work this year.

The excursion to be given the prize winners and those who receive honorable mention for the best gardens last season will take place about the middle of May, when the Arnold Arboretum will be visited.

COLE NOW HEADS N. E. RIFLEMEN

Gen. George M. Cole, adjutant-general of Connecticut, was elected president of the New England Military Rifle Association at its annual meeting held Monday night in the ordnance office of the South armory in Boston.

Gen. Herbert S. Tanner, the retiring president, was elected vice-president from Rhode Island. The vice-presidents from the other states are the same as last year. Maj. John M. Portal, Woburn, was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

General Cole, on taking the chair, in a brief speech thanked the members for his election and predicted a most successful season for the association. He appointed Capt. A. G. Reynolds of Massachusetts adjutant of the association.

TWO FEDERAL INDICTMENTS.

Goodman Phillips and Peter S. Seabastian have been indicted by the federal grand jury, which reported today, for alleged conspiracy with Henry C. Daly and Philip M. Springer in connection with the alleged plan to smuggle Chinese into the United States over the Mexican border.

LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE ELECTS.

LOWELL, Mass.—The Law and Order League has elected Quincy C. Bird as general secretary of the league to take the place of the Rev. Charles A. Merrill.

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News of Plays and Players in Boston and Elsewhere

"SAMSON."

William Gillette appeared Monday night at the Hollis Street Theater in his own adaptation of "Samson," a French social drama by Henri Bernstein. The cast:

Marquis d'Angeline. Fred' de Belleville
Max d'Angeline. George Probert
Jerome Le Guvain. Arthur Byron
Maurice Brachard. William Gillette
Henri Deveau. Henry Carvill
Marcel De Fontenay. Hayward Ginn
Jean. Bennett Kilpack
Frederic. Emmett Whitney
Josef. Edgar F. Hill
Zambo. C. MacLean Savage
Anne-Marie. Pauline Frederick
Francoise d'Angeline. Marie Wainwright
Elise Vernet. Desmond Kelley
Clotilde. Kathryn Keys

Maurice Brachard, a former dock laborer, has become a millionaire and a power in the financial world through fortunate manipulations of the copper market. He is married for his money by Anne-Marie, who is urged into the match by mercenary parents. Anne-Marie fancies herself in love with Jerome, an unworthy person of the most despicable type. All of Jerome's fortune is invested in the same stock that Brachard's fortune is. To revenge himself on the enemy of his home, Brachard forces the stock owned by himself and Jerome to make a ruinous drop in the market. He thus wrecks his own golden temple to crush his enemy. This climax explains the title of the play. Anne-Marie is urged to leave her husband by her mercenary parents, but his act has awakened a tardy affection for him, and she casts her lot with him.

The play is violent in incident all the way through. The scene where Brachard brings financial ruin upon his rival is really terrific. The characters are all unsympathetic with the exception of the struggle of the actors with less human interest than he would feel in watching a group of struggling animals.

Mr. Gillette makes a striking and appealing figure of Brachard, a much finer man than the hero of the original. That Mr. Gillette is unable to meet the requirements of the climax is a matter of congratulation upon the part of all his admirers. Muscle and bellowing are the principal requirements of the climactic act, and these Mr. Gillette could only indicate, not represent. In the other parts of the play he made often remarkable effects.

Miss Marie Wainwright and Frederick de Belleville, two mature artists, were beyond praise, as was also Arthur Byron as the obnoxious Jerome. George Probert's Max was an amusing young scamp and Elise was fairly well done by Miss Kelley. Miss Pauline Frederick appeared as Anne-Marie in a version which makes extreme dilution of the original still makes unpalatable to the Anglo-Saxon taste. Miss Frederick did her very best. Of that there is no doubt, and she lent the part a mild, but distinct, pictorial interest.

"Samson" is as interesting and exciting as the year's biggest football match, and just about as edifying.

"HER OWN WAY."

The John Craig stock company appeared twice yesterday at the Castle Square Theater in "Her Own Way," an original play in four acts by Clyde Fitch. The cast:

Georgiana Carley. Mary Young
Mrs. Carley. Mabel Colcord
Mrs. Stephen Carley. Minette Cleveland
Philip. Baby Vere Collier
Christopher. Sadie Clark
"Toots." Virginia Hassell
Lizzie. Florence Shirley
Miss Bella Shindle. Gertrude Binley
Lieut. Richard Coleman. George Hassell
Sam Coast. Theodore Friebus
Steven Carley. Donald Meek
Moles. Al Roberts

This is one of that long line of tame plays that Mr. Fitch has turned out in the last decade. It tells in amusing fashion a hackneyed story of a hero and heroine parted by a misunderstanding and a villain, and reunited again when it is time for the audience to be dismissed.

With an admirable perversity, the talented players at the Castle Square manage to make this bright but silly play wholly entertaining and almost sincere by their good work. Miss Young is a real success as Georgiana, a character that is as sweet as a chocolate éclair, and has about as much spunk. Any real girl would have gone into another room at the close of the second act and waved good-bye to her departing soldier, or would have run down stairs and along the street by his side. Not so Georgiana. She stands up stage center, and weeps salt tears upon the draperies. Miss Young was excellent in the letter-reading scene, and in the moments with her remorseful brother Stephen. Her gown of blue rose and old lace in the third act was a dream.

Mr. Meek showed excellence as the remorseful Stephen. Mr. Friebus was too suave as Sam Coast. The ex-miner should have some of the bark left on him. George Hassell was a handsome Richard Coleman, Miss Minette Cleveland handled her emotional scenes well, and Miss Mabel Colcord was as silly and grotesque as the author required. Miss Gertrude Binley, as the amusingly vulgar Bella, was good vocally, but unsatisfactory in facial expression. Three of the four children are not to be blamed because they were perfect little bores. That is the author's fault. The fourth youngster, being too young, was not afflicted with any Fitchtalk, and made a real hit as the one touch of nature in the play.



MISS ADRIENNE AUGARDE,
Appearing at the Park Theater in "Peggy Macree."

"BROWN OF HARVARD."

James Young appeared Monday night at the Globe Theater in "Brown of Harvard," a "college comedy" by Mrs. Rida Johnston Young. The principals:

Tom Brown. James Young
Gerald Thorne. Bruce Brayton
Wilfred Kenyon. Cecil Lewis
Claxton Madden. Warren Kerrigan
John Cartwright. Ralph Browne
Tubby Anderson. Henry Garron
Mrs. Kenyon. Miss Florence Foster
Evelyn Kenyon. Miss Catherine Calvert
Marion Thorne. Miss Grace Morse
Edith Sinclair. Miss Laura Swan

The vicissitudes of college life, as imagined by Mrs. Young, are successfully encountered by Tom Brown, the best fellow in college. He saves the day by rowing on the varsity crew in its race against the English crew, in the place of Thorne, who refuses to row at the last minute. The play turns upon this incident as well as upon an act of self sacrifice which Tom performs for the sake of the girl he cares for. "Brown of Harvard" is an amusing entertainment. While it scarcely mirrors life at Harvard College, it bubbles over with boyish sentiment and animation.

James Young, an actor of ripe experience, played Tom Brown with excellent results. He is active, boyish, and engaging. Mr. Young was roundly applauded throughout the evening, and in response to insistent calls made a very effective speech. Cecil Lewis as Wilfred Kenyon deserves words of praise, for he assimilated and portrayed the dejected rebellious mood of the character most successfully. Miss Catherine Calvert as Evelyn Kenyon was pleasing and satisfactory, and Miss Grace Morse as Marion Thorne played an emotional bit well. Bruce Brayton as Gerald Thorne had a good rich voice and was convincing. Tubby Anderson was very amusing with his utter lack of humor and constant hunger as played by Henry Garron. The others were well cast.

The boat race deserves much praise for the manner in which it was handled. The whole play was heartily enjoyed by the large audience. "Brown of Harvard" is here for this week only.

KEITH'S.

This week's bill at Keith's Theater is one of many excellent features. Miss Alice Lloyd, the English comedienne, is by no means a stranger to Boston theatergoers. She is easily the leading attraction of this week's entertainment. Barring her first song, which savored decidedly of coarseness, her act was full of bright musical features and original mannerisms, and her costumes could not fail to attract even the most fastidious critics of stage attire.

"The Patriot," which is described as vaudeville's first grand opera, was well presented both from a musical and dramatic standpoint. Huntington May, who took the part of General Washington, William Schuster in the role of the Tory farmer, and Helena Frederick as the daughter of the loyalist, deserve special mention.

Bert Levy, the artist entertainer and cartoonist, scored a decided success and his clever illustrations done on glass tablets with the use of lamp black and a tracer, reflected upon a large screen, were enthusiastically received.

Bert Kalmar and Jessie Brown introduced some spectacular dancing features and their songs were new and funny. Kalmar's attempt at impersonating theatrical stars, however, was weak. Miss Irene La Tour appeared in contortionist specialties with her dog, Zaza, trained in the same line, the animal carrying out its part of the difficult performance with wonderful intelligence.

Other interesting numbers were Mulen and Corelli, acrobats; the Exposition Four, musical entertainers on various instruments; the Bounding Gordons, who

performed many daring and astonishing athletic feats, and Hy Greenway, juggler, comedian and cartoonist.

ORPHEUM.

James J. Jeffries, the pugilist, is the leading name upon the bill this week at the popular Orpheum. He presents an athletic sketch that proved wholly interesting to all present whether or not athletically inclined. He gives various examples of the training methods used in his line of activity, and at the close received a real ovation from those present, and was forced to respond with a well worded speech of thanks.

Miss Willa Holt Wakefield presented one of the most artistic pianologues ever seen in Boston. Her methods are those of utmost refinement and originality. Another real hit was made by Miss Ina Clara, a mere slip of a girl with a sweet voice. She sang a very clever impersonation of Harry Lauder in his famous "For She's My Daisy."

Eugene O'Rourke had an extremely funny offering in his farce "Parlor A." Mr. O'Rourke is an old favorite in Boston and he delighted his many friends in the audience by his humorous work, with the able assistance of Miss Margaret Noy and "Niel" Kane. Miss Alice Techow's cats were really a marvel, and the bicycling of Campbell and Barber was clever and amusing.

Miss Maud Weston was pleasing in several illustrated songs. The banjo playing of Messrs. Hale and Corbin was skilful and had several novel features as well. The colored comedians, Scott and Whaley, were pleasing in songs and dances.

PLAYS THAT HOLD OVER.

Joseph O'Mara has brought a delightful bit of Ireland to the Park Theater in "Peggy Macree." Mr. O'Mara himself has no less than eight songs in the piece, and there are solos, duets, and choruses liberally distributed among the other characters. It is a long time since Boston has seen a musical comedy which was made up almost wholly of music as this one is. Miss Adrienne Augarde and the other players make up an excellent cast of singers and funmakers in the support of Mr. O'Mara. This is the last week of "Peggy Macree."

"The Girls of Gottenberg" have captivated Boston theatergoers as surely as they did the garrison in Rotterdam just across the river. The music is unpretentious, but tuneful, and the fun is kept at a lively pitch by the amusing antics of James Blakely and John Hazzard. Miss Louise Dresser, Miss Annie Angeles and Miss May Naudin, the "girls," do their amusing and tuneful best, and Mr. Lionel McKinder proves an unusual tenor, for he can do something besides sing. This musical play remains this week and next at the Colonial Theater.

George P. Huntley in "Kitty Grey" is offering at the Tremont Theater one of the finest bits of comic acting seen upon any Boston stage this season. He has mastered every detail of the tricks of speech and oddities of gait of the Piccadilly swaggerer, and succeeds in making a ludicrous yet likable and believable human being of Lord Dulton. The other comic parts are well presented, and the leading feminine roles have pleasing interpreters in Miss Julia Sanderson, Miss Valli Valli and Miss Sealby. The music is pleasing and the costumes and scenery are handsome. This is the final week of the engagement.

"The Man of the Hour," so far as public discussion goes, is perhaps the best-known new play now before the American public. It is now renewing at the Boston Theater the great popularity it gained during its long run here last winter. A man in public life has recently said of this play, "It is the strongest indictment of machine politics, which control so many of our American cities, that I have ever seen." Quite

apart from its political interest the play is full of wit and fun, and tells a pleasing love story as well. Heading the cast is Cyril Scott, who is soon to become a star, and he is supported by such excellent players as Harry Harwood, Rapley Holmes, Miss Lillian Kemble, Miss Maria Chapman and Miss Kate Lester.

COMING PLAYS.

"The Servant in the House," a striking modern morality play by Charles Rann Kennedy, will come to the Tremont Theater next Monday evening. This drama has accomplished the remarkable feat of winning the approval of the clergy and laymen of all denominations and creeds and has also delighted those who attend the theater for the play's sake alone. Beneath the drama's fervent exposition of social wrongs and the havoc wrought by hatred and revenge, it teaches by dramatic example and not by preaching the brotherhood of man and the dignity of service. There will be a further description of "The Servant in the House" in Thursday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor. The cast is made up by the same notable group of players that were in the play during its long New York run: Miss Edith Wynne Mathison, Walter Hampden, Tyrone Power, Arthur Lewis, Miss Mabel Moore, Ben Field and Frank Mills.

William H. Crane comes to the Park Theater next Monday evening in a very amusing play by George Ade. This play undoubtedly gives Mr. Crane the best part that he has had since David Harum, and he has been acting it throughout the country since he left New York after a run of over six months there. A combination of two such master fun-makers as Messrs. Ade and Crane is a guarantee of an hilarious evening. The opening performance will be the occasion of the annual testimonial benefit to William D. Andreas, the popular business manager of the Park.

"All on Account of Eliza" will be acted by the John Craig stock company at the Castle Square Theater beginning next Monday matinee. This light and amusing rural play by Leo Dietrichstein pictures the comic and serious tribulations of a pretty school-mistress persecuted by village prudes.

Miss Marie Cahill in a musical play, "The Boys and Betty," is the attraction to follow William Gillette at the Hollis Street Theater.

Mrs. Fiske is coming to the Majestic Theater April 5 with "Salvation Nell," a striking play of life in the tenement districts of New York, and the good done there by the workers of the Salvation Army. The play was written by Edward Sheldon, a graduate of Harvard's unique school of play writing.

"The Yankee Prince," the latest offering by the versatile George M. Cohan, is coming to the Colonial Theater shortly.

NOTES.

NEW YORK.—An "Englishman's Home," the play by Maj. Guy Du Maurier, that has made such a stir in England, through its picture of the defencelessness of England in case of invasion, was presented Monday night at the Criterion Theater for the first time in New York. Many persons predicted that the play would be a failure here, as the purpose of the play would have but slight significance to Americans. The consensus of opinion, however, is expressed by the Sun, which says: "The play which stirred England proved more than a curiosity when viewed by American eyes. It contains a deal of satire and two acts of thrilling scenes of war. The play is a rousing melodrama on a big theme, carrying a line burden of biting satire which an Englishman would accept only from an Englishman. In the main the acting of the cast headed by William Hawtrey is all that is required. The piece is well staged, and moves without hesitation. In England 'An Englishman's Home' is a powerful political tract. In America it is a stirring entertainment."

Miss Valli Valli, now here in "Kitty Grey," is announced to appear in the title role of "The Dollar Princess," a German musical comedy soon to be produced in New York.

James K. Hackett produces "A Son of the South" March 25 at the Duquesne Theater, Pittsburgh. The play is by C. T. Dazey, author of "In Old Kentucky" and other plays.

A benefit for Miss Clara Morris will be given at the Maxine Elliott Theater on April 16, under the auspices of the Twelfth Night Club, Mrs. Edwin Arden, president.

Clyde Fitch was once rehearsing a company of players for an open-air performance of a classic in a garden overlooked by workmen building a house. When the rehearsal was over, one workman was heard saying to his neighbor: "I prithee, malaprop, pass me yon brick."

Charles Rann Kennedy's play, "The Servant in the House," has been translated into Swedish by Hilda Englund, the Swedish actress, and will be produced in Stockholm in April by Albert Ranft.

Bob Blake says in "The Traveling Salesman" that "it is always hard times for the man who doesn't hustle."

Charles Klein, author of "The Third Degree" and "The Lion and the Mouse," is busy getting his yacht into commission, and will sail on a cruise covering southern waters early in April. While on this trip Mr. Klein will be actively at work on his new play.

Contracts have been signed between Henry B. Harris and Kellett Chambers, whereby Mr. Harris acquires the rights of the latter's new comedy, as yet unnamed, dealing with American life. It will have its premier early in September.

PARIS.—M. Rostand has informed a representative of the Temps that M. Guity will play the role of Chantecler,

which was written for Coquelin. It appears that the mantle of Coquelin has entirely fallen upon the distinguished actor of the Renaissance Theater, for M. Coquelin's managers have offered to transfer to him all of the great actor's more important roles, and notably that of Cyrano.

LONDON.—George Alexander is making an excellent success of his revival of "The Prisoner of Zenda" in London. At the end of the run he will produce a new comedy by A. E. W. Mason. Mr. Alexander and Miss VanBrugh will have the chief parts.

H. B. Irving played "The Lyons Mail" 125 consecutive times during his recently ended season at the Shaftsbury Theater.

"The Noble Spaniard," W. Somerset Maugham's latest play, will be staged at the Royal Theatre on March 20 with Charles Hawtrey and Fanny Brough in the principal parts.

The King is keeping up his reputation as a regular theatergoer. In one week recently he witnessed "An Englishman's Home," "The Dancing Girl," and "Henry of Navarre."

Beerbohn Tree has announced his all-star cast for his coming production of "The School for Scandal." It consists of Edward Terry as Crabtree, Miss Marie Lohr as Lady Teazle, Miss Ellis Jeffreys as Lady Sneerwell, Robert Lorraine as Charles Surface, Basil Gill as Joseph Surface, Henry Neville as Sir Oliver and Lionel Brough as Moses. The first performance is set for April 10.

NEW YORKER BACK IN SHAKER FOLD

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Henry Clough, a New Yorker, has come back to the Shaker fraternity, bringing his family with him to join the community.

Thirty years ago Mr. Clough, then 20 years old, who had been brought up by the Mount Lebanon Shakers, left the community to seek his fortune in New York. He secured a place with Tiffany & Company and prospered. In New York he married, and Mr. and Mrs. Clough now have five children.

As he grew older Mr. Clough longed for the simple, communistic life of the Shakers. He wrote to the Mount Lebanon elders, who held an all night session discussing the case. At length they yielded, and now Mr. and Mrs. Clough, their five children and Mr. Clough's sister have been received by the community with open hospitality.

Mr. Clough had not been at Mount Lebanon since 1873. He brought with him \$50,000, which he turned over to the community funds.

ENGLISH WOMAN HAS MANY NAMES

In the youthful study of American history the average child, when reading of the assistance given the colonies by the French nobleman, the Marquis de Lafayette, is usually awestruck by the number of Christian names belonging to that gentleman. A careful count revealed no fewer than seven of these, but how insignificant that number appeared when he read of the marriage announcement of a certain young lady, Miss Tollenmache, of London, who wedded Capt. C. Stone, says Harper's Weekly.

The ceremony took place at the Ham Parish Church, and the notice in the daily press contained the bride's full name, which occupied three and one half lines of the newspaper. Very probably Miss Tollenmache holds the numerical record for Christian names, for she is the possessor of 16. The official list is as follows: Lyona Decima Veronica Eeyth Undine Cyssa Hylda Rowena Adela Thyra Ursula Ysabel Blanche Lilias Dysart Plantagenet.

WORK IS RUSHED ON BIG WARSHIP

Unless unexpected delays arise between now and the latter part of May, the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden will complete the battleship Michigan, now in course of construction, and will turn it over to the government for its trial trip six months ahead of time.

This will be considered a record undertaking, for the period of construction, as stipulated in the contract, was thirty-eight months, or four months less than the time clauses in former large battleship contracts, says the North American Philadelphian.

In order to make this record, extra large forces of men are being employed. The Michigan is the first "all-big-gun" war vessel. Its contract calls for a speed of eighteen and a half knots an hour for four consecutive hours. Its hull is of steel, eleven and twelve inches thick.

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WOOLEN GOODS MEN ARRAYED AGAINST WORSTED MAKERS

Rejoinder to President Wood of the American Company by President Dobson of the Maine Association.

OPPOSES TOPS DUTY

PITTSFIELD, Me.—Gordon Dobson, president of the Maine Woolen Manufacturers' Association, has sent an open letter to William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, in reply to a statement by Mr. Wood regarding the regulation of the wool tariff in the Payne bill, in which he says in part: "I want to call attention to the opinions you have expressed, and ask you some questions in regard to them."

"Why do you want to study the Payne wool and woolen schedule before venturing a conclusive opinion? With the exception of the duty on tops it is practically the same as the Dingley tariff, under which you have formed the largest wool manufacturing corporation in the world, and which you state was the most evenly balanced bill ever enacted in the history of the woolen goods trade."

"You say that 'unless a greater duty than 6 cents (in addition to 33 cents) prevails upon tops, the industry will not flourish in this country.'"

"The Payne bill provides that the duty on tops shall be the same as imposed upon scoured wool, of which they are made, and 6 cents per pound in addition. Do you not know that this Payne top schedule is so framed, if not for the deliberate purpose, certainly with the result of giving the worsted top mills excessive protection and a monopoly of the American market?"

"To begin with, tops are made not from scoured wool such as, if imported, would bear a duty of 33 cents a pound. The raw material for tops is imported in the grease and none of it is subject to a duty equal to 33 cents per scoured pound. The difference between the Payne compensatory rate of 33 cents and the actual duty you pay on the wool goes to swell the Payne protective rate of 6 cents. You import practically no wool shrinkage over 55 per cent and yet every point below 66-2-3 per cent means concealed protection for the top maker."

"The enormity of the Payne duty on tops is seen by reducing it to an ad valorem equivalent. Cross bred 40s tops are selling in Bradford, Eng., at about 24 cents a pound. The Payne duty is 39 cents a pound or 162 per cent of the cost at Bradford."

"You say the American Woolen Company has more looms on woolens than all the woolen manufacturers of Maine combined. Compared to the gigantic combination of which you are the head, the Maine industry may look small, but as was said of Dartmouth College 'there are those among us who love it.'"

"Moreover it is not only the woolen industry of Maine that is involved, although I speak officially only for that section. The welfare of the carded woolen industry of the entire country is at stake and in 1905 that industry gave employment to 75,000 persons and yielded \$32,000,000 in wages, as compared to 71,000 employees and a payroll of \$29,000,000 in the worsted industry. "And are not the profits you make on your worsted products larger than what you would be likely to gain by having the depression in your carded woolen mills checked by a fair tariff on both woolens and worsted? Is not this the reason why you favor the Payne bill?"

MILL HELP WANT DUTIES RETAINED

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Employees of the woolen mills of this city are signing a petition asking Congress not to lower the tariff on foreign-made woolen goods. It is expected that 1000 names will be obtained. Similar action is being taken by employees of woolen mills throughout the state and the petitions will be sent to Massachusetts representatives in Congress.

It is expected that similar action will be taken in other New England states as well as in all states where the manufacture of woolen goods is carried on to any extent, as it is held that should the duty be lowered it will increase the demand for foreign-made goods and lessen the demand for the domestic product, which would cause many woolen mill employees to be forced out of employment.



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INDUSTRIAL PEACE PLAN FOR LYNN IS ABOUT COMPLETED

Shoe Manufacturers Agree to Arbitration and Against Lockouts in the Labor Disputes.

AWAIT THE UNIONS

LYNN, Mass.—A plan in the interests of industrial peace which for months has been under consideration, with ex-City Solicitor Parsons as the prime mover, was brought to practical completion late Monday afternoon when at a meeting of the shoe manufacturers a proposition was accepted unanimously under which it is agreed that there shall be no strikes or lockouts for a term of years and all disputes shall be settled by arbitration.

Representatives of almost every union, the members of which are engaged in the shoe craft, attended a meeting with a committee of the manufacturers. The labor leaders have the matter now under consideration. All expressed themselves as in favor of the plan and will call special meetings of their unions, at which action will probably be taken.

The movement is designed for better understanding and cooperation between employer and employee.

The text of the proposed agreement for organization, in part, is as follows:

"It is proposed to organize an incorporated body to include, so far as possible, all shoe manufacturers and all their employees in the city of Lynn. The purpose and objects of the organization are to bring about the welfare and prosperity of both the manufacturers and their employees, and thereby contribute to the material progress of the city by bringing about cordial and intimate relations between employer and employee, and giving them a community of interest.

"To secure these results, the organization would work for the following objects:

"The assurance of industrial peace in Lynn.

"The prevention of strikes, lockouts or other labor troubles, through binding and enforceable mutual agreements.

"The fixing and maintaining for shoe workers the best standard of wages obtainable in each of the various grades of work.

"The elimination of unfair competition among manufacturers as far as attributable to unfair wage conditions, and the proper adjustment of all prices now paid in Lynn.

"Providing adequate relief for employees.

"Making the organization of financial strength by a fixed contribution from the manufacturers, and an equal sum to be raised by the lodges of employees, the manner of assessment to be determined by the grand council.

"The organization to be instituted on the lodge plan; one lodge to consist of shoe manufacturers, one of cutters, one of lasters, and so on for each craft; each lodge to govern its own internal affairs.

"All labor disputes arising, whether between manufacturers and employees, or among the manufacturers themselves, or among the employees themselves, to be submitted to the said grand council. A decision of the grand council by a two-thirds vote of all the members on any dispute to be final and binding between all parties. In case of failure of the grand council to reach a decision agreed to by two-thirds of all the members of the grand council, by secret ballot, the matter in dispute to go to the state board of arbitration, whose decision shall be final and binding between all parties."

A committee from the manufacturers, consisting of A. E. Little, John M. Thompson, Joseph I. Malenon, P. J. Harney and J. Warren Murray, met Monday with the following union leaders, for discussion of the proposed organization: I. B. Armstrong, cutters; M. J. Tracey, machine lasters; C. H. Whidden, hand lasters; John J. Gilbo, edgemakers; David L. Joseph, McKay stitchers; A. A. Houle, turn workmen, and J. J. Coughlin, stitchers.

CHICAGO SCHOOL MAKES AN OFFER

CHICAGO—A limited number of research studentships—the value of which, except in a few special instances, will be \$350 and tuition—are offered for 1909-1910, by the research department of the Chicago school of civics and philanthropy, which is maintained on the Russell Sage foundation, and which has for its primary aim the training of students who desire to learn methods of modern social inquiry.

MRS. ANGELL THANKS FRIENDS.

Mrs. George T. Angell desires to express her sincere thanks to the many friends, to the members of Mr. Angell's societies and to the public generally, including all organizations and individuals everywhere, who have so kindly offered their condolences and services, and to ask them one and all to consider this as a personal word of appreciation, as to reply to all the kind messages received would be an almost impossible task at this time.

SILSBY CASE EXCEPTIONS.

—Attorney Thomas J. Carey will shortly file exceptions to the rulings of Judge Sherman in the case against his client, Mrs. Rosa A. Silsby, which prevented the use of certain lower court testimony at her trial last week. Mrs. Silsby will be brought into the superior court Wednesday for sentence.

Niagara Glen Presents a Beauty Spot Often Overlooked



BENEATH THE GREAT HANGING ROCK.

The rock juts out about 15 feet from the bank, and the seat below gives a delightful resting place, especially when the sun shines in upon it.

This Charming Little Nook Nestling Apart From the River's Roar and Dash Is Worth Notice.

LIKE A FAIRYLAND

One of the Many Smaller Places Along the Stream Which Escape the Notice of Tourists.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara river has many wonderful places along its course of about 36 miles, the greatest of which is the wonderful cataract, but there is one place so unlike any of the other attractions that is sure to contain surprises for one's first visit. Riding along the Canadian side from Niagara Falls to Queenstown, the conductor will call out "Niagara Glen," but the tourist will see nothing but a couple of rustic benches and a souvenir stand and think it not worth while to stop. But do so by all means if one has the time, for many wonderful and beautiful places are not taken in at a glance.

This glen, or, as the place is sometimes known, Foster's Flatts, is just a short distance below the whirlpool. The car leaves you at simply a path in a wooded strip of land, but follow this path until a stairway is reached. Down this rustic staircase brings one into a different world.

Many paths running in all directions are spread out before you, but if strange and without a guide, take the path to the right at first landing. This is a long snake-like walk about half way down the bank, but it carries you under and around some wonderful cliffs, jagged and somewhat overhanging; but follow on, and after a descent of a few feet you are at the upper end of the glen. At this point is a bay formed by the land which comprises the glen. The sight here is wonderful looking up the river toward the whirlpool—the swift rushing stream with the magnificent tree-covered banks—and at the end of the afternoon the sunlight effect helps to form a most wonderful picture appreciated only when seen.

There are so many by-paths in this place that it is quite necessary to look where you walk or it is not easy to find the way out.

Along one of the paths in a most beautiful spot covered with some evergreen and other trees is a huge rock hanging out over the path, perhaps 15 feet from the bank. Under this is a rustic seat to sit and observe. The charm the sunlight adds to this place is delightful.

From this point we go further out to the path along the river's edge. Sometimes it means climbing over big rocks and close squeezing, but the path is perfectly safe, and almost at our feet rushes the river.

Continuing, some curious rock formations attract our attention only to lead us further inward and there it seems as though some gigantic measure of huge rocks had been upset and spread out in a jumbled mass with spaces between in many places just large enough to go through. Time and moisture have made the rocks into living boulders of moss and ferns.

Some action long ago has made curious formations called "pot holes" which are smooth and round and in some cases are entirely through the rock. Just how the water whirled and bored these rocks may be a mystery now, but geologists tell us that some time the cataract itself was at this place.

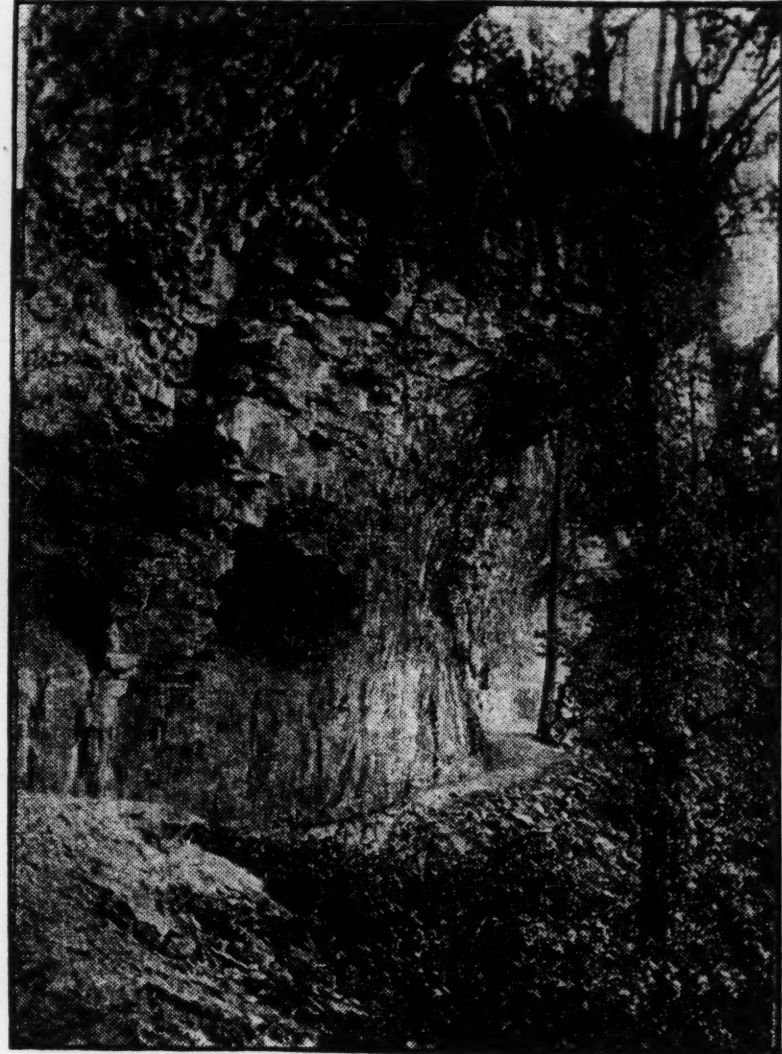
Niagara glen is a great place for botanists. Many fine specimens grow there and since the park commissioners have somewhat cleared it of objectionable features so that it is hardly to be called a wild place, it certainly might be weird. A place that should be sought out by nature lovers but hardly the tourists—it means work and time to see it well, and it is no place to go alone, but as there is a guide ready to take one he need not hesitate. Probably not more than two or three out of each thousand visitors to Niagara Falls ever hear of this place, and fewer see it.

Congress has again exercised its rights in controlling the water of the falls and recognized the expressed desire of the American people that the great scenic wonder be guarded from the diversion of its waters for purely commercial activities.

Under the provisions of the Burton law the amount of water that could be diverted from the river above the falls for the great power plants was regulated by governmental control. That bill was to expire by limitation June 30 of this year.

Two months ago the terms of a treaty had been presented to the Senate for approval. It would have safeguarded in but a partial way the beauty of the falls, and to that extent would have afforded temporary satisfaction until specific legislation could be enacted. But during the closing weeks of Congress it became apparent that the treaty might fail of ratification by the Senate.

Then arose the emergency, and the American Civic Association, led by its President, J. Horace McFarland, demonstrated its power in securing quick and efficient results. The rivers and harbors bill had been reported, with no special provisions for Niagara. Just one week prior to adjournment, Chairman Burton, who has been the constant friend of the people in the saving of Niagara, presented a House joint resolution extending the terms of the Burton bill for an additional period of two years. Then came success.



ON THE WAY UP NIAGARA GLEN.

This curving path allows a very beautiful stroll. At the point shown in the picture the path is about half way down the bank.

No Changes for Central Pastors

No changes in the pastorates of the downtown churches in Boston are expected to be announced at the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, to be held at Lowell on March 31, but many transfers in other sections will come up for consideration.

Two of the important appointments will be the choosing of successors to the Rev. Joel M. Leonard, superintendent of Lynn district, and the Rev. Dr. William G. Richardson, superintendent of the Springfield district. It is thought that Dr. Leonard and Dr. Richardson may change places.

A practically assured appointment is that of the Rev. Dr. Lewis B. Bates, who will return to his present pastorate at the Meridian street church, East Boston, where he already has served more than 20 years.

For the Highlands Church, Dorchester, several men are spoken of as likely to be appointed to the place. Among them are the Rev. Ernest P. Herrick of Clinton and the Rev. Charles E. Spaulding of Auburndale. The Rev. Charles M. Melden is slated for the Newton Center Church.

At the Epworth Church, Cambridge, the Rev. Norman E. Richardson, who has been supplying, will undoubtedly be appointed to the charge.

The Rev. Dr. Raymond F. Holway,

who is closing his sixth year at Harvard street, Cambridge, will not take an appointment. Two men are talked of for this pastorate—The Rev. George A. Phinney and the Rev. George W. Hook.

The Rev. Charles H. Stackpole will retire from the First Church, Waltham, and the Rev. J. E. Charlton, at Newton Highlands, may be appointed.

It is said that the Rev. Laurens J. Birney of the Centre Church, Malden, has received a call from a prominent New York church.

The Rev. C. L. Peterson will leave St. Luke's Church, Lynn, and it is probable that a Boston University student will be located there.

The Rev. Jerome Wood will leave the People's Church, South Haverhill, at his own request. He will probably go to West Fitchburg.

The Rev. Harry P. Rankin will leave the Flint Street Church, Somerville, at his own request, after five years' service. It is reported that the Rev. Edmund L. Smiley, now at Orange, will be appointed to succeed him.

The Rev. W. A. Wood has been given a recall by unanimous vote of the official board of the Winthrop Street Church, Roxbury, and will be reappointed.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Leonard, for eight years pastor of the Methodist church in Pittsfield, is to be appointed pastor of the Methodist church in Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Amherst College Notes

AMHERST, Mass.—The first performance of the Dramatics Association on their Easter trip will be given in Naugatuck, Conn., on Wednesday evening, in the auditorium of the high school. Thursday evening the club will play in Hackensack, N. J., in Oritani Club Hall. The players will then go to New York city for a performance at the Berkeley Theater on Friday evening, followed by one on Saturday evening in Memorial Hall, Brooklyn. The club then starts westward. Utica, N. Y., will be visited on Monday evening, where a performance will be given in the New Century Building. Tuesday evening a performance is scheduled for Oneida, N. Y. Warren, Pa., is the next date. Thence the players go to Champaign, Ill., where they will play on Thursday evening, April 1. Saturday evening a performance will be given at Lafayette, Ind., in connection with the Star lecture course. Arrangements are being made for two other performances on the return trip.

Nineteen-twelve won the annual sophomore-freshman debate. The question was: "Resolved, That all municipalities in the United States with a population exceeding 25,000 should own and operate plants for light for public and private use." The judges were Nathan P. Avery of Holyoke, David H. Keedy of Northampton, William Orr, Jr., of Springfield and the Rev. Edwin B. Robinson of Holyoke. Blackmer '09 presided.

The musical clubs will give concerts at White Plains and Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 25 and 26 respectively.

NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR RESIGNS.

SANTA FE, N. M.—Gov. George Curry has telegraphed to President Taft his resignation as Governor of New Mexico. He has asked for a conference at Washington on statehood matters, he says, which Secretary Ballinger refused.

HOLDS UP LOWELL CONTRACT.

LOWELL, Mass.—Mayor Brown has not signed the contract for street car sprinklers, as the company wishes a five-year contract and boys as a part of the crew.

Smith College Notes

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The cast for the comic opera to be given by Division A on April 17 has been announced as follows: King, Edith Angell '11 of Providence, R. I.; Queen, Lydia Davis '09 of Boston; Suffragette, Nancy Barnhart '11 of St. Louis; Miss Healy, Katharine Burrell '11 of Brooklyn; Postman, Margaret Dancy '10 of Brooklyn; Herald, Virginia Coyle '11 of Bridgeton, N. J.; Princess, Annah Butler '11 of Rockland, Me.; and Ruth Clark '09 of Holyoke, Mass.; Americans, Elizabeth Alsop '09 of Brooklyn, and Katharine Ames '11 of Newton, Mass.; Smith Girls, Elizabeth Babcock '11 of Watertown, N. Y.; Katherine Bennett '10 of New York and Vera Booth '09 of Worcester, Mass.; Princesses, Julia Dole '09 of Evanston, Ill., and Eleanor Barrows '11 of Oberlin, O.; Tone Deaf class, Margaret Cook '11 of New Brunswick, N. J.; Grace Burnham '10 of Boulder, Col.; Harriet Byers '09 of Buffalo, Helen Bigelow '10 of Worcester, Mass.; Margaret Dodge '09 of Newburyport, Mass.; Bertha Bassett '09 of Jacksonville, Fla.; and Jean Alexander '09 of Syracuse, N. Y.; Salesladies, Anne Bittman '10 of Saginaw, Mich., and Augusta Crozier '10 of Brookline, Mass. The chorus consists of Elizabeth Brown '10 of Montclair, N. J.; Ethel Cox '11 of St. Louis; Eloise Chandler '10 of Manchester, N. H.; Marguerite Brumaghim '10 of Albany, N. Y.; Gladys Burgess '11 of Spokane, Wash.; Marcia Beebe '10 of Melrose, Mass.; Agnes Carter '10 of Minneapolis; Mary Bates '11 of East Orange, N. J.; Katharine Buell '11 of Painesville, O.; Marion Brunet '09 of Boston; Almyra Breckenridge '11 of Omaha, Neb.; Lucy Ballard '09 of Pittsfield, Mass.; and Virginia Craven '10 of Mattituck, N. Y.

The new members elected to the Phi Kappa Psi Society on Monday morning are Sally McMullin '10 of Watertown, N. Y.; Ethel Cox '11 of St. Louis and Elizabeth Moos '11 of Chicago.

JOHN H. STARIN EXPIRES.

NEW YORK—John H. Starin, steamship owner and financier, expired at his home here on Monday.

COMMISSIONER JAY AROUSES INTEREST OVER A SUCCESSOR

Expected That His Resignation Will Be Received by Governor Draper Wednesday at Council.

TWO FOR POSITION

There is some expectation that the resignation of Pierre Jay of Milton, the state bank commissioner, may be sent to the Governor Wednesday, at the regular weekly meeting of the council. Mr. Jay's term of office expires March 28. He has already made public the fact that he will not accept a reappointment and that in place of this he has taken a position in a New York banking institution.

This decision on the part of the bank commissioner makes interesting a discussion of his probable successor. It is believed that the official announcement of the resignation will be coupled with that of the appointment of Mr. Jay's successor.

The savings bank laws under which Mr. Jay was appointed were amended in 1906 to allow the appointment by him of a deputy and on April 25 of that year he named Clarence A. Evans of Danvers. At that time it was argued in favor of changing the law, that it was advisable to have a deputy who could be in a position to step into the place of the bank commissioner himself in case of a vacancy, and it has been expected that Mr. Evans would be the next bank commissioner.

Early this year, however, Mr. Jay appointed Charles L. Burrell of New York, secretary of the commission. This appointment was made on February 11.

To judge from a financial basis, the two men whose names are mentioned stand an equal chance, as the position of deputy and secretary pay the same salary, namely \$3000 a year. The position of bank commissioner pays \$5000 a year.

FIRMS TO HANDLE PEACHES NAMED

The Georgia Fruit Exchange Selects Houses to Market Crop Which May Amount to Four Thousand Carloads.

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Fruit Exchange, through its board of trustees, has selected a list of commission houses to handle the coming season's crop of peaches. The houses were chosen upon the recommendations of growers and shippers throughout the state because of the favorable reports upon their methods of doing business. Incidental to the meeting, it is asserted that the Georgia crop of peaches promises to be about normal. Estimates place the maximum at about 4000 carloads, minimum at 3500. Of this number the exchange counts upon handling 95 per cent. The list of houses follows:

Boston—W. W. Benjamin, W. H. Blodgett Company, Curtis & Co., T. E. Holway & Co., F. M. Leonard & Co., York & Whitney Company.

New York—J. H. Bahrenburg Bro. & Co., E. R. Brackett Company, John Nix & Co., J. H. Killough & Co., Thomas P. Wallace, A. F. Young & Co., Smith & Holden, R. E. Cochran & Co., J. H. Schneider & Co., R. T. Cochran & Co.

Philadelphia—Hendrickson & Andrews Company, J. P. Moyer & Co., John H. Simon, J. P. Wilson, H. B. Williams, Inc., William Weinert & Co.

Baltimore—Thomas Bond & Son, John Staum & Sons, Stevens Brothers.

Buffalo—F. Brennen & Son, J. H. Gail.

Pittsburg—Iron City Produce Company, M. O. Coggins Company, Crutchfield & Woolfolk, A. F. Young & Co.

Providence, R. I.—P. E. Eddy, H. B. Fiske & Co., William H. Sweet & Son.

Newark, N. J.—Quinn & Co.

RAILROAD WINS BIG LAND CASE

SPOKANE, Wash.—Ten million dollars is the estimated value of the tract, including 460,800 acres of choice timber and agricultural lands in the Wallace district in northern Idaho, which has just reverted to the Northern Pacific Railway Company, according to a decision by the commissioners of the general land office received in Spokane and Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

This tract has been in controversy eight years. It was classed as mineral land by the commission in 1901, when the railroad company filed a protest with the department against this classification. The first hearing was given in 1902, when the Northern Pacific gained a victory, but this was afterward set aside and a new hearing granted after much delay in 1905, since which time some of the ablest land lawyers have battled in the courts. The company gained the decision following a motion to review the case.

The tract is south and east of the city of Wallace and covers 20 townships. The company proved that the land is adapted to forestry and agriculture and was wrongly classified as mineral land.

SUIT BEGUN AGAINST HARRIMAN.

ST. LOUIS—Hearings have begun in the federal court here before a special examiner in the government's suit to declare the merger of the Union and Southern Pacific lines by E. H. Harriman a violation of the Sherman antitrust law.

BRITISH "NAVAL AGITATION" DENOUNCED BY THE PREMIER

The First Admiralty Lord Denies Intention to Buy Brazilian Dreadnought and Asquith Asserts That No Friction Exists Between Great Britain and Germany.

LONDON.—Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, stated in the House of Commons on Monday that the government had no intention of purchasing the Brazilian dreadnoughts now being built in this country. In the course of the debate Mr. Asquith denounced hotly what he designated "the artificial agitation" that is being engineered in the United Kingdom as unpatriotic and unscrupulous and misrepresenting the situation.

"Not only is there no friction, no unfriendliness and no suspicion between

ourselves and Germany," the premier said, "but there is a mutual sense of what is due to the independence of two great peoples and the recognition that they must, in matters of national defense, have regard for their own interests."

After dwelling with the respective standing of the two fleets, Mr. Asquith appealed again to the country to believe that the government was determined to maintain intact, unassailable and unchallenged the navy supremacy upon which depended the freedom and independence of Great Britain.

CHINESE BOYCOTT OF JAPAN'S GOODS HAS BEEN ORDERED

Merchants in Hong Kong and Canton Aroused Over the Occupation of Pratas Island by the "Explorers."

SEEK REPARATION

TOKIO.—Despite the fact that Japanese official organs are inclined to make light of the Pratas affair, it is learned here that merchants in Hong Kong and Canton are so apprehensive by reason of the incidents of last year that they have suspended business with Japan and telegraphed to Yokohama cancelling all unfilled orders and instructing that goods already purchased for shipment be held back.

This has caused a serious slump in the market for marine products. It was discovered recently that Japanese "explorers" had occupied Pratas Island, within striking distance of the Philippines. This caused great anxiety in China and the despatch of a Chinese squadron to investigate the matter. The Chinese in Canton demanded the immediate evacuation of the island, with an apology and the payment of an indemnity by Japan, failing which threats of a renewal of the boycott were made.

"IGNORE CRITICISM" SAYS THE KAISER

BERLIN.—The attitude of the Kaiser in the matter of public criticism has been explained in a measure by Herr von Dinksen, a Conservative member of the Reichstag. Herr Dinksen in a political address at Spremberg stated that recently His Majesty said to him:

"Do not be disturbed by criticism. Just think how I am criticised. For 20 years of my reign people have been finding fault with me, but the 60,000,000 Germans have 70,000,000 opinions. Newspaper criticism is often one side and prejudiced. If I were to leave Germany one day and go to the other end of the world the country would, perhaps, be surprised and apologize to me for much that has been said."

GREAT DEMAND FOR GAS IN TOKIO

The demand for gas is steadily increasing in Tokio, and the revenue of the gas company in the capital is swelling in proportion. The advance in the price of charcoal and firewood is rapidly forcing the public to avail themselves of gas for cooking purposes, says the New York Sun.

It is expected that the rate of dividend to be distributed by the company for the present half year will exceed 10 per cent per annum. The increased demand for gas has necessitated the extension of the company's works, and the payment of a further \$6.25 on the new shares of the company will be shortly called up to provide funds for the extension.

LACONIA CAR FIRM EXTENDS FACTORY

LACONIA, N. H.—Extensive improvements have been made at the plant of the Laconia Car Company Works, this city, which is one of the leading industries in New Hampshire.

A new brick building with steel frame, 200 by 60 feet, has been built for the construction of steel bottom freight cars. The building is equipped with cranes for the handling of the heavy material. A new brick cabinet shop has been erected in which has been installed the best up-to-date machinery.

FAVORS FLORAL WINDOW DISPLAY

Those who seek blossoms on the lily-stalks for Easter must be bestirring themselves. Also those who wish to have window ledges abloom with the lovely flowers so easily reared in southern exposures must be about their task. All kinds of aids to window-garden culture are obtainable, if one wishes to do it properly, by writing for the brochures prepared by the agricultural department, says the New York Sun.

SOCIALIST MEETS LABOR EMPLOYER IN JOINT DEBATE

George B. Hugo Accepts Mr. Carey's Challenge and Opposes the Commission at Faneuil Hall Session.

CALLS IDEA "PUNY"

A challenge issued several weeks ago by the socialist party of Massachusetts to meet one of the socialist debaters on the public platform was accepted Monday evening in Faneuil Hall when George B. Hugo, president of the Massachusetts Employers' Association, whose annual report, which was quite displeasing to the members of the socialist party—caused the challenge to be issued, met in debate ex-Mayor James F. Carey of Haverhill, who last year was the socialist candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

Fully 3000 people attended the debate and throughout the discussion the supporters of both speakers were exceptionally attentive. Although both Mr. Hugo and Mr. Carey indulged in some rather pointed generalities, the speakers controlled their feelings very well and when the meeting was all over it was a question as to which was victor and which was the vanquished.

The debate was on "Socialism, the Creed of Despair." George W. Coleman of Ford Hall was chairman. Mr. Coleman announced that Mr. Hugo would speak in the affirmative 30 minutes, after which Mr. Carey would be allowed a like time to make his reply. In rebuttal Mr. Hugo was given 20 minutes and Mr. Carey 30 minutes, and in closing Mr. Hugo was to be granted 10 additional minutes.

A cordial reception was tendered Mr. Hugo when he arose to speak. His address, in part, was as follows: "I am an individualist. I favor the utmost social and economic freedom consistent with the freedom of every other individual. In other words, my freedom, my liberty, my rights cease the moment I encroach upon the freedom, liberty or rights of another individual! This is the fundamental theory of freedom—religious, political and economic... the true conception of freedom and ideal individualism."

"Socialism from beginning to end can be summed up in one sentence: Socialism is the puny attempt of visionary mortals to change nature's unalterable law."

"The economic struggle confronting us is not between capital and labor, but between individualism and collectivism, between the man who has and the man who has not, between mental power and hand power. It is the struggle for supremacy between the mental giant, representing intelligence and capacity—the ideal in civilization, all that is worth while—and the physical giant representing ignorance, incapacity and brute force, seeking only the happiness of the beast, a satiated stomach, soulless materialism."

James F. Carey began his side of the argument by saying that it was particularly difficult to argue in defense of an ideal that has not been assailed.

"Capitalists," said the speaker, "need food, clothing and shelter just as well as the socialist, who is facing the ever-present needs of satisfying his hunger. Man began to cultivate his natural abilities centuries ago and has advanced therefore from the brute state by necessity to the present social standing."

"Men cannot live unless they have tools and opportunity to labor. These tools and opportunities are owned by the capitalistic class, and by holding them they are today keeping thousands of men who are willing to work in a state of constant need and starvation. The working class must agree to sell their labor for wages and the wages are not in accordance with the amount or quality of their labor. The greatest economic pressure is brought to bear against the one who will work the cheapest."

HOLDS TO HETCH-HETCHY SCHEME

WASHINGTON.—Representative Kahn of California reports that the city of San Francisco will proceed with the Hetch-Hetchy valley water scheme in spite of the failure of Congress to confirm the grant of lands in the valley made by Secretary of the Interior Garfield. The city will use its own lands in the valley, which Congressman Kahn thinks it has an unquestionable right to so use.

Snake River Boundary of Three States



Picture shows steamer on stream between Idaho and Oregon and illustrates the sturdy grandeur of the mineral-filled mountains of both states.

LEWISTON, Idaho.—One of the most picturesque of river trips is that by steamer up or down the Snake river, and perhaps the most scenic portion of it is the passage of the rapids, some 50 miles above Lewiston, about the mouth of the Salmon river. The river at this point runs through a country of extreme ruggedness, mountains of barren aspect

and precipitous abruptness rising on either hand to the height of from 2000 to 2500 feet, the river forming almost the only thoroughfare through them. These rugged highlands, however, are not as inhospitable as they might appear, as they contain deposits of considerable mineral wealth and mining operations are extensively carried on.

A few miles north of the confluence of the Snake and Salmon rivers the former constitutes a tri-state boundary, the right-hand bank being Idaho, while Washington and Oregon boundaries meet on the left bank. The point where the steamer is taken going through the rapids is between Oregon and Idaho.

TOWN MEETINGS HELD IN BAY STATE

Dalton Votes for License for the First Time in a Quarter Century Owing to Strenuous Prohibition Efforts.

DALTON, Mass.—This town went license Monday, 324 to 303, for the first time in 27 years. The change is due largely to efforts last year to close the town tight by preventing even Pittsfield beer teams from doing business here. Frederick G. Crane urged the town to time in 27 years. The change is due eight hours. The men got \$2 by a large majority. Willard M. Cooper was elected selectman for three years and George W. Smith was reelected clerk.

The results in other Massachusetts towns were:

CHELMSEFORD.—Selectmen and overseers of the poor, Eben F. Adams, Charles F. Devine, John J. Dunn, Wilbur E. Lapham and David F. Small; assessor for three years, James P. Dunigan; clerk, Edward J. Robbins. License: Yes, 179; no, 437.

CHESHIRE.—Selectmen William Flaherty, David Cote, Warren Brown. License: Yes, 141; no, 92.

GREAT BARRINGTON.—Selectmen, Frank W. Adams, Thomas J. Kearin, George L. Taylor; clerk, Edward Kelly. License: Yes, 565; no, 486.

ARLINGTON.—Appropriations totaling \$355,000 were made. The committee of 21 for the ensuing year is: O. E. Bennett, Bert S. Currier, Charles T. Dennen, Henry Finley, Charles A. Hardy, Francis L. Maguire, J. J. Mahoney, Arthur D. Hill, George C. Hoyt, Frank H. Hubbard, Robert J. Kelly, George A. Kimball, John J. Lyons, Max H. Meyer, William H. Murray, Frank W. Noyes, Edward W. Nicoll, F. B. Records, Jr., George A. Smith, James F. Tilden, Charles T. Wyman.

CARRIES CLOCK ON AERODROME

BADDECK, N. S.—The aerodrome Silver Dart, with J. A. D. McCurdy of the Aerial Experiment Association at the wheel, made two successful flights Monday, starting from the ice in Baddeck Bay. Mr. McCurdy's second flight brought much praise to the young aviator from his fellow experimenters, as he circled the bay three times in succession, covering a distance of about six miles in eight minutes.

In the flight the Silver Dart flew without difficulty at various elevations from 6 to 35 feet, demonstrating the operator's perfect control of his machine at all times. As the latest refinement of aerial flight, Mr. McCurdy today showed a tiny automobile clock which has been placed at the wheel of the Silver Dart, so that the aviator can keep his own time.

F. W. Baldwin, chief engineer of the association, also essayed a flight in the Silver Dart Monday, but at the time he started the wind was puffy and after going only a short distance he shut down the power and glided to the surface of the ice.

AMERICAN GOLD WANTED ABROAD.

NEW YORK.—American gold is in great demand abroad where the big financial institutions are increasing their gold reserve and more than \$5,000,000 was exported Monday. Of this \$250,000 went to Argentina and the remainder to London. Since Jan. 1 the gold exports to London have totalled \$16,000,000.

BRITAIN BY TREATY GOVERNS TWO MORE MALAYAN STATES

Siamese Cession Virtually Brings Rahman and Leghe Under Her Rule Besides Three Others.

AFFECTS MOSLEMS

LONDON.—The recently signed treaty between the British government and Siam is believed today to cede to Great Britain not only the states of Kelantan, Tringano and Queda, already mentioned, but likewise part of those of Rahman and Leghe. The inclusion of the latter simply adds a little more to the territory that will come under the influence of British interests through the railways that are to be constructed under the terms of the treaty and approximates the British ideal of a British coastline from the mouth of the Persian gulf to Singapore.

Commenting on the significance of the Bangkok treaty the Daily Graphic says: "Hitherto British interests in these three provinces have been unable to advance owing to the absence of effective administration and the remoteness of the region from the central government of Bangkok. There has, too, in the past been no security for life or property. But Great Britain is now at liberty to take over these states from the Malay rajahs who rule over them. The effect of this will be to include these states in the Malay federated states under British protection, and not only to add some 15,000 miles to British territory, but to bring practically the whole of the Mohammedan population of the peninsula under British rule."

"Siam benefits by getting the necessary capital for railway construction and also by a gradual abolition of extraterritorial rights. This waiving by Great Britain of her extraterritorial rights in Siam means that all British subjects—Britishers as well as Asiatics—will be subject to Siamese jurisdiction—a matter which those of British blood, at any rate, do not at all relish. Hitherto in Siam each nationality has had its own court and judge, and the new treaty, when first proposed, was strongly opposed by the British residents because it altered this state of things."

Domestic Briefs

BOYDTON, Va.—Fire has destroyed the business center of the city, entailing a loss of over \$75,000. Telephone and telegraph wires were destroyed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Ex-Vice-President Fairbanks, Mrs. Fairbanks and their daughter, Mrs. Timmons, left today for Pasadena, Cal., to be away several months.

NEW YORK.—A conference of 10 trunk line presidents, including President Melten of the New Haven road, is to be held here today on the New Haven and Canadian Pacific traffic agreement.

CANADA IS TO ESTABLISH MORE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

First Experiment Station Shows Government How to Increase Production in Quebec One Hundred Million Dollars Annually.

OTTAWA, Ont.—During the recent parliamentary discussion upon the advisability of extending the experimental farm system in Canada, the minister of agriculture drew attention to the work done at Macdonald College. He stated that if the farms in the one province of Quebec had produced as much per acre last year as did the farm at this college, the receipts of the farmers would have been increased by \$100,000,000. Considering the conditions in the more newly opened provinces, the relatively increased production there would be even greater should they apply the methods referred to. As the figures given by the minister, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, are based on accurate estimates they were effective in deciding the government's acceptance of the motion for the establishment of more experimental farm stations. This motion was presented by Mr. Lapointe, M. P. for Kamouraska, Que.

The reference to Macdonald College has aroused public interest in its work, which is only well begun. It is situated on the Ottawa river, near Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., about 21 miles west of Montreal, and it may be considered as the climax of the educational work undertaken by Sir William Macdonald and Prof. J. W. Robertson. For 10 years these men have worked together to improve the conditions of the Canadian rural population, Professor Robertson supplies the accurate knowledge of the conditions to be remedied, the practical experience of how to remedy them, and the indomitable energy and enthusiasm of the true educator, and Sir William has provided ever-ready sympathy, understanding and the money necessary to carry forward their new methods of education. Starting at his own home farm, at the age of 17, Professor Robertson began to study how the Canadian farm produce might be raised to the standard of other countries which was being offered in the imperial markets. Every point of improvement won he immediately shared with his neighbor. It seems to have been this desire to share with others all his acquisitions that has led to such rapid and successful progress in the great work.

Professor Robertson's first important work was the dairy business. Having made a success of the first cheese factory, where he had gone to learn how to make this product for exportation, he next undertook the control of eight factories, and at the same time to tell all the nearby farmers why he succeeded. His "talks" grew to lectures, his audiences from a dozen or less grew to 100 or more until they represented the whole of the farming community within his district.

After a winter's attendance at the Woodstock College his work broadened and came to the notice of the Ontario government, which employed his services to aid in setting the dairy produce of that province upon an equal footing with that of other countries; and in 1890 the Dominion government widened the area of his influence by appointing him Dominion commissioner of dairying with the result that the dairy exports have increased from \$9,700,000 at the date of his appointment to over \$32,000,000 at the present time. Five years later his work as commissioner of agriculture began and one result of his work is shown in the systematic seed selection by which nearly the entire acreage of the Northwest wheat fields is now seeded with reasonably pure red fife wheat, and further progress toward purity of seed is insured. This means an approximate gain of 200 pounds per acre over the results which follow unselected seed sowing.

It was at this point in Professor Robertson's work that Sir William Macdonald's hearty co-operation entered. The defense of Boston lies not at our doors, but out at sea. In case of war the enemy will have to be met at sea," said Capt. Frank F. Fletcher, commander of the U. S. S. Vermont, at the ninth annual dinner of the New England Rubber Club Monday evening at the Algonquin Club.

CHURCH DESIRES ROOM TO EXPAND

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The recent growth of the Episcopal church in this city has led to proposals for larger church facilities. The problem which confronts that parish is either to acquire more land or seek another location. The Hebrews of the city desire the church as a synagogue. On the other hand, the society has acquired a lot of land adjoining the church and it is proposed to use this to build a parish house costing \$10,000. Wealthy summer residents are deeply interested in the work of the church and have come forward liberally until the church is free from debt and ready to expand.

The directors of the church tried to purchase land owned by the Universalist Church, but the members of the latter church desired the land for the erection of a social house at some future time.

WHAT AMERICANS LEARN IN GERMANY

President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, in an address before the Contemporary Club at the Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, recently said that the American people regarded it as an accident if a technical training contributes to a man's success in business, says the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The address was on the subject of "What Can We Learn from Germany in Matters of Education," and dealt with the German system of education, with a few comparisons with the American system. In the course of his talk he said that, while Americans have little confidence in a college training for the use of business men, Germany thinks that it is an accident if a man attains success in business without technical training.

The land condemned is in Herkimer county and is about half of the tract covered by the option. Recently a meeting of all parties interested was called by Commissioner Whipple at Albany, and on request of the forest preserving board the attorneys present gave as their opinion of the law that the state was liable for any damages sustained by reason of the state condemning the land in question.

The claims as filed with the state board are as follows: A. J. Gaffney, \$1,217,378.50; St. Regis Paper Company, \$378,800; Taggart Paper Company, \$895,400; Mrs. Mary L. Fisher, \$424,348; L. Crawford & Co., \$41,000; total, \$2,956,985.50.

Already interested in educational efforts, Sir William offered his active sympathy in Professor Robertson's next step toward spreading better education throughout Canada. Together they planned and founded 21 manual-training centers throughout the eastern provinces of Canada, Sir William bearing the expense, which for salaries alone cost \$3600 a month for three years, at the end of which term the local authorities were free to continue the schools themselves if they considered them desirable, a thing which has been done. Ontario now has 40 such schools in operation. This was more in the nature of town and city education, and the two educators next turned to the rural school children. Investigation of United States methods, especially those in Ohio, where the consolidated schools were superseding the small ungraded schools, gave them an idea of begin with, and to it they added ideas in direct aid to the needs of rural life. The money was again supplied by Sir William for three years; this amounted to \$180,000 for the four schools, one in each of the eastern provinces, where the experiment was begun. The system has been continued by these provinces, Nova Scotia having adopted it most rapidly, 22 consolidated schools having taken the place of 53 of the old style.

The rapid multiplication of these schools created a demand for a new system of instruction for teachers, so Sir William equipped two buildings at the Guelph Agricultural College, Ontario, where the necessary training is now provided.

As already indicated, the fortune accumulated by this Montreal merchant, who is also director of the Bank of Montreal, has been largely devoted to educational interests, with the definite purpose of aiding the growth of this country; it is not surprising, therefore, that, having successfully cooperated in the establishment of the primary and intermediate schools, Sir William should turn his attention to the founding of a college center from which the whole country might draw for the maintenance of an ever-improving system of education for its rural districts and which at the same time would directly aid the farmers and their families.

Such a college is that at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, which has cost this Canadian nation-builder \$2,500,000 for ground, buildings and equipment, and another \$2,000,000 for endowment. Here all the experience gained by himself and Professor Robertson and others who have worked with them has been utilized to provide a college training which will immediately affect the farming population and tend to its advancement. The work is divided into three separate courses, which are a school for teachers, agricultural and household work. Accommodation is provided for 175 men and 170 women, their "residences" forming part of the college equipment. The property comprises 561 acres, where experiments of national importance are constantly carried on, the success of which experiments form the basis of Mr. Fisher's statement regarding the possible increase of production from Canadian farms.

Thirty-five instructors, with Professor Robertson as principal, form the college staff. The courses are so arranged that a student is given both book work and "practical" training. Sixteen fire-proof buildings are devoted to the work, besides houses for the laborers and foremen. There are no fees for Canadian students in two of the schools and in the school of household work it is only \$25 a session. The cost for living expenses, inclusive of laboratory fees and "caution money," barely exceeds \$25. The students return to their homes prepared to make farm life something very different from what it has been in most cases during the past generations in Canada.

THREE MILLION ASKED OF STATE

The Condemnation of Thirty Thousand Acres of Adirondack Woodland by Forestry Board Causes Suit.

UTICA, N. Y.—Nearly \$3,000,000 is asked in claims filed against the state as a result of the condemnation of 30,000 acres of Adirondack land by the forest purchasing board, on which an option of purchase has been given to A. J. Giffney of Bradford, Penn. This option was given on Dec. 11, 1908, by Mrs. Mary L. Fisher of Lyon Falls, N. Y., and Cincinnati, O., on 49,000 acres of timber land in Townships 3, 4 and 5, south of Beaver river, and by the Taggart Paper Company of Watertown on 17,000 acres of land in Township 2, the lands being in John Brown's tract, Lewis and Herkimer counties.

The land condemned is in Herkimer county and is about half of the tract covered by the option. Recently a meeting of all parties interested was called by Commissioner Whipple at Albany, and on request of the forest preserving board the attorneys present gave as their opinion of the law that the state was liable for any damages sustained by reason of the state condemning the land in question.

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KNAPP CRITICIZES ANTI-TRUST ACT

Chairman of Interstate Commerce Commission at Harvard Calls Sherman Law a Great Mistake.

"The Work of the Interstate Commerce Commission" was discussed by the Hon. Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the commission, in Emerson Hall, Harvard, Monday evening, under the auspices of the business graduate school. He said in part:

"The Sherman antitrust act, as applied by the courts of the United States, is the most mistaken legislation Congress ever enacted. Any restraint on the competitive freedom of the great corporations of the country is a criminal law. It stifles the very methods by which competition alone may thrive."

"If the railroads try any methods of competition under the existing laws they are liable to fine and imprisonment. The result is that the heads of the companies happen to come together and have a friendly talk. After this friendly talk the strange result comes that they all happen to do the same thing at the same time."

TAFT YALE Y. M. C. A. TREASURER.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Robert Alphonso Taft '10, son of President Taft, was elected treasurer of Dwight Hall, the Young Men's Christian Association of Yale, for next year. Young Taft has been a member since entering college and prominent in religious work throughout his course.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.
Sun rises..... 6:01
High water..... 12:55 a. m., 1:24 p. m.
Moon, first quarter, March 25.

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

EAST BOUND.

Sailings from New York
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen March 23

Hamburg, for Rotterdam March 23

Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports March 23

Europa, for Mediterranean ports March 23

Teniente, for Southampton, via
Plymouth and Cherbourg March 24

Campania, for Liverpool, via Q'town March 24

La Savoie, for Havre March 25

Scandinavia, for Copenhagen March 25

Prinzess Alice, for Copenhagen March 25

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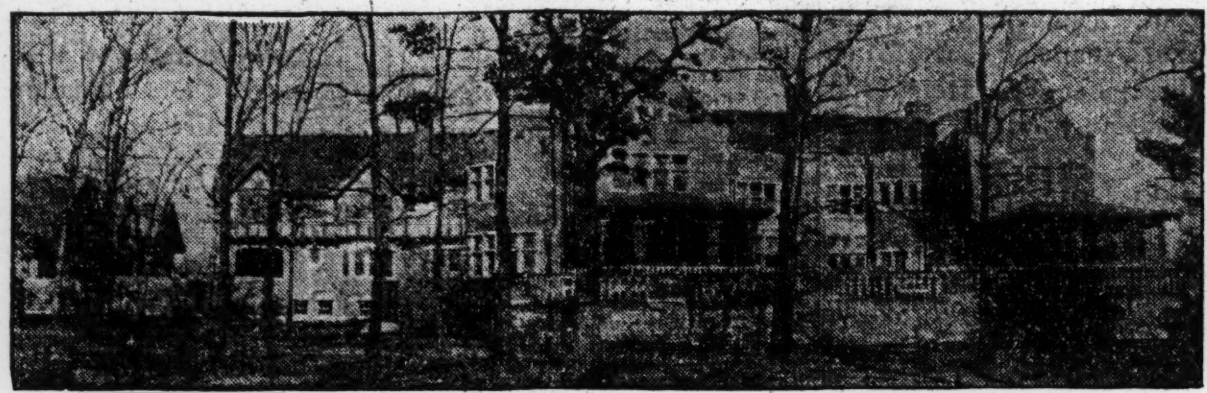
Prinzess Alice, for Copenhagen March 25

Classified Advertisements

Rates for advertisements in these columns: One insertion, 12 cents a line; three or more insertions 10 cents a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines. Telephone Back Bay 4330. Advertisers may have answers sent in care of the New York Office, Suites 202-203, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison ave.

REAL ESTATE

CHESTNUT HILL, Boston's Exclusive Residential Suburb



A superb mansion, beautifully located in a park of about seven acres, laid out in broad driveways, sweeping lawns, groves, gardens and shrubbery. The house is in the style of the best old English mansions of the Tudor period, the exterior being of dark red brick, with trimmings of buff Amherst sandstone. The great baronial hall with the grand staircase leading to the balcony is a distinctive feature. The reception room, library, billiard, dining room and breakfast room are finished with rare carvings and paneling and contain beautifully designed fireplaces and mantels. The bedrooms, which are exceptionally large, have private bathrooms adjoining. The house, completed in 1905, was built for an all-year residence, no expense being spared to make it an ideal home for both summer and winter. Servants' quarters are in a separate wing, beyond which are the stable, garage and coachman's cottage. Beautiful homes surround the estate on all sides. Price \$300,000.

MOORE & WYCKOFF = 546 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM

3 MILES from Milford; cuts 15 tons first quality hay; 2-story, 8-room house, 30 ft. barn with basement, house for 150 fowl, never-failing supply running spring water to buildings; white pine ready to cut to half way for farm, enough growing in few years to pay for other half; price \$2500; we have several farms and tracts of land with growing white pine that will pay 10 to 15 per cent on investment; send for illustrated circular of farms and summer homes on the hills, by the lake and sea and along the rivers. GEO. H. LITTLEFIELD & SONS, Milford, N. H.

GARAGES IN BACK BAY

We have 23 moderate sized lots of land in Back Bay, near Commonwealth avenue, which will sell or lease for a garage. Two lots; owners intend building first-class garages. Also have 25 fine lots on Commonwealth avenue for dwelling houses. Apply to FRANKLIN E. SMITH, Trustee, Commonwealth Land Trust, 62 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.

CHESTNUT HILL

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
Three very desirable lots, or may be sold as a whole; choice location, just off Hammond st.; also one small lot on Suffolk rd. Address ISAAC F. KINGSBURY, Trustee, West Newton, Mass.

WOLLASTON

IS A DESIRABLE PLACE to reside; look it over and decide for yourself; a variety of houses can be seen by appointment with N. G. NICKERSON, 29 Mile st., Boston.

FINANCIAL.

CAPITAL WANTED.
ACTIVE Pittsburgh concern making the simplest concrete mixer on the market, wishes to enlarge its present facilities so as to be able to offer the purchaser a more unusual opportunity for party with \$5000 to \$10,000 to acquire an interest that will give increasing and sure return; the business is already a success and can double itself every year; references. Address V. B. Monitor Office.

LOAN WANTED.

We have a client that wants to borrow \$50,000 on property with a value of \$70,000; property pays 9% rental value annually; \$55,000 and \$35,000; tornado insurance; interest rate 6%; guarantee loan and interest. Address HATFIELD & BELCHER, Columbus, Mo.

SUMMER HOMES

TO LET OR LEASE—Furnished farmhouse in White Mountains; suitable for summer home or taking board; the business is a success and can double itself every year; references. Address V. B. Monitor Office.

SUMMER RESORTS

Beautiful Summer Residences
FRENCHMAN AND HANCOCK POINT, on Frenchman's Bay, near Mt. Mansfield, Me.; sale price \$3000 to \$15,000; rent prices \$100 to \$1500; cottages, all sizes, all styles; roads, walks, libraries, churches, tennis, golf, boating, nice hotels, etc.; also, GIANT, room 118, Colonial Building, Boston, Mass., or Ellsworth, Maine.

FURNISHED HOUSES

BEACON HILL

FAMILY HOTEL FOR SALE

A WELL KNOWN house of 23 rooms, splendidly situated; filled with best class of people and doing a large and profitable business, is offered for sale as owner has other business demanding full attention; an exceptional opportunity for the right parties. Address N. G. Monitor Office.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

ASSET DIVIDEND

PAID APRIL FIRST

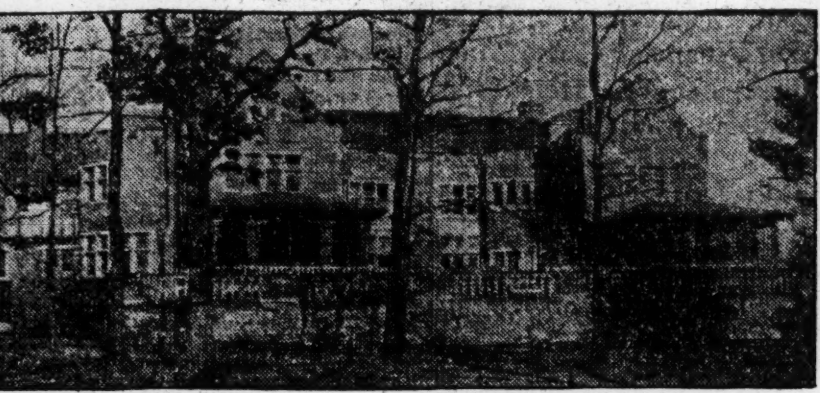
The report of Special Master Walter Littlefield in the receivership suit against the American Reserve Bond Company and the Colonial Securities Company was filed recently in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis. About April 1 a dividend will be declared and the larger part of the assets will be distributed. Henry S. Ames, assistant executive officer of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, which is receiver for the American Reserve and Colonial, stated that it was impossible for him to estimate what the dividend would be, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HUGE CAPITAL AUTHORIZED.

FAIRMONT, W. Va.—The largest company incorporated in this state is the Isabella-Connelley Coal & Coke Company, the authorized capitalization of which is \$7,000,000. It has large holdings in Monongalia and Fayette counties, which it will develop shortly.

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MOORE & WYCKOFF = 546 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—One of my first mortgage loans on improved farms in Missouri or Kansas, or one of my city loans will net you 5% to 6 per cent; I am securing loans produce income sufficient to insure prompt payment of interest and principal when due; my loans were made by banks in the immediate vicinity with growing white pine that will pay 10 to 15 per cent on investment; send for illustrated circular of farms and summer homes on the hills, by the lake and sea and along the rivers. GEO. H. LITTLEFIELD & SONS, Milford, N. H.

FOR SALE—First mortgage loans

netting 6% in amounts from \$500 up; interest, principal and title guaranteed; No expense to borrower; We have never had a foreclosure; Also municipal and irrigation bonds netting 5% and 6% and choice farm lands and fruit tracts close to Denver county under irrigation; Big increase in value; Sectional map, prospectus and full particulars free on application.

The Farmers Mortgage & Loan Co.

DENVER, COLORADO.

FIVE PER CENT

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in western Missouri and eastern Kansas, at interest about twice the amount of the loan; interest collected and remitted; insurance on buildings; title guaranteed; no trouble to the investor; write for offerings.

CORN BELT BANK

KANSAS CITY, MO.

APARTMENTS TO LET

LOWER SUITE 5 light room, steam heat, janitor service; rent \$28. 200 St. Botolph st.

ROOM AND BOARD

SELECT BOARDING HOUSE, within 3 min. walk First Church, Scientist; transients accommodated with room and board; references; excellent and economical; 136 St. Botolph st., Boston.

A YOUNG LADY wishes

her room at her home in Dorchester; terms agreeable. C. L. G. 73 Hamilton st., suite 3.

THE HOME SCHOOL, 12 The Circle,

Buffalo, N. Y.; a day and boarding school for the education and scientific culture of children and young people. For information and for copy of form-book, Sempterna, address the Principals.

THE ALLEN SCHOOL.

For boys, West Newton, Mass. Box X. College preparation. Certificate given. Junior department. Athletic director. Illustrated catalogue describes special features.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

JENNIE RUSSELL COLPITT, Teacher of Piano, Leitchitz Principles. 388 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., Boston.

FREDERICK N. WATERMAN, voice

teacher, development, artistic singing. New Century bldg., 177 Huntington ave.

MUSIC

EXPERIENCED soprano desires position as organist in Christian Science church, Chicago or within 100 miles; pupils accepted. Address care Monitor, Orchestra bldg., Chicago.

PIANO TUNERS

WILHELMINE W. BROMLEY, TUNER OF PIANOFORTES. 102 Cambridge St. Tel. B. 3758-5. Boston.

ARTS

THE NEWEST and best in post cards; YOUR PORTRAIT IN NATURAL COLOURS and oil paintings for sale at lowest prices. Kensington bldg., 687 Boylston st., New York.

HELEN B. WENTZ, 7550 Yale ave.,

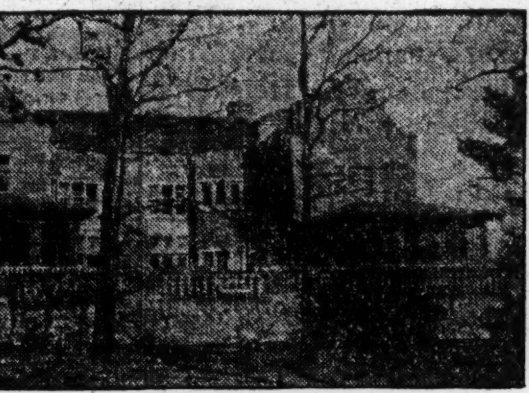
Chicago, portraits; all sittings by appointment; phone Wentz 4536.

CARRIE FOWLE EASTMAN, Art

Studio, 379 Boylston st.—Electric and candle lamp shades and kimonos. Tel. 1235-3. Back Bay.

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MOORE & WYCKOFF = 546 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK

MACHINERY

SAFES AND MACHINERY

MOVED PROUDLY BY YOUNG, SMITH & HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic avenue.

TYPEWRITERS

DON'T BUY an old, low-numbered machine when you can get a late high-numbered one from us for the same money; watch the serial numbers; send for our price list and samples of writing.
No. 1 L. C. Smith, rebuilt, 2,100..... \$15.00
No. 2 L. C. Smith, rebuilt, 13,800..... \$20.00
No. 4 Underwood, rebuilt, 58,710..... \$20.00
No. 1 Monarch, rebuilt, 31,017..... \$24.00
No. 3 Oliver, rebuilt, 70,630..... \$27.50
No. 6 Remington, rebuilt, 35,001..... \$30.00
No. 7 Remington, rebuilt, 161,305..... \$42.50
No. 2 Smith Premier, rebuilt, 68,014..... \$30.00
We repair typewriters and allow you two months' rent to apply on the purchase price; we equalize express charges to eastern points. RUSSELL FIELD, INC., 110 West 5th st., Kansas City, Missouri.

FRANKLIN VISIBLE TYPEWRITER,

moved from 310 Third ave., New York city.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER for \$15, fine

machine; will ship C.O.D. Wagner, room 300, 5 Beekman st., New York city.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Ellsworth Morgan,

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR,

24 MILK ST., BOSTON
Tel. Main 4826-2

SCHOOLS

THE PRINCIPAL.

An Principia Park, St. Louis, Mo. A complete course, including kindergarten, primary, grammar and academic grades; manual training and household technology; card organization with military drill for the boys; Day and boarding school for children. Christian Scientist only. Waiting list. E. RUSSELL FIELD, Sec'y.

MANOR SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn.—A

boarding school for boys; graduates in nearly every college and technical school; beautiful location; excellent equipment; junior department. For information and address, send for Circular, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

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Latest News of the Financial and Commercial World

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET NARROW AND IRREGULAR

Securities Take Another Spurt Upward, but Frequent Selling Movements Cause Reactions During the Day.

TRACTIONS ACTIVE

Further gains were made by some of the leading New York issues when the market opened this morning. The volume of trading was rather restricted and the market continued along a narrow channel, but the tendency in the early trading was toward a higher level. After the first quarter of an hour there was considerable selling and prices yielded somewhat. Then another buying movement started, and quotations were marked up still higher.

From the fact that the volume of trading has been small for some time past, it is held that the market movements have been influenced almost entirely by the professional traders. It is contended that there has been little selling on the part of investors while the market is weak and little buying on the upturn.

The tariff issue is still the most discussed subject among traders as well as financiers and until this subject has been disposed of it is held that there will be no great amount of buying on the part of the public.

Northern Pacific, which has been quite prominent recently, opened off a half at 140 1/2 and soon advanced to 141 1/2. Great Northern was steady around 143 1/2 to 144 1/2. Reading which made a net gain of 2 points yesterday opened off a quarter at 130 1/2 and advanced to 131 1/2. Union Pacific was fractionally higher at 180 1/2 and rose a quarter to 180 3/4.

Of the industrials, Smelters was among the most active, opening 1/4 at 87, and advancing to 87 1/2 during the first hour. Later it lost most of the gain. Consolidated Gas, which made a net gain of 1 point yesterday, opened 1/2 higher at 130 1/2, and advanced to 131 1/2. American Woolen preferred advanced to 98 1/2, a gain of 1 1/2 over last night's closing. Hocking Coal advanced 1 point to 39 1/2.

Butte Coalition was fractionally higher on the Boston market at 23, and rose to 23 1/2 in the early trading. Granby jumped 3 points to 95. Changes for the other leading securities were small and mixed.

Before noon another selling movement in New York caused a drop in the Interborough Metropolitan issues, the preferred declining over 3 points and the common 1 point. Third Avenue dropped 2 points.

In the afternoon trading Interborough Metropolitan preferred declined to 28 1/2, a loss of 4 1/2, and Third Avenue to 30 1/2, a loss of 5 1/2. The entire market was selling under the best prices of the day.

MARKET NEWS

A cable from London says that numerous loans are pending in that market among them being one of £2,000,000 of the city of Buenos Aires. This loan will be subscribed jointly by Paris and London bankers.

KANSAS CITY—E. A. Gould, general superintendent of the northern district of the Missouri Pacific, received a notification from New York that there was available at once \$3,500,000 for improvements.

Yielding to protests of shipping interests in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia and in various committees the Trunk Line Association at its meeting yesterday decided to reduce rates on grain from the Great Lakes to New York, to go into effect on the opening of navigation.

MONTREAL—It is understood that the Dominion Coal Company intends making an early issue of first mortgage 5 percent gold bonds which will enable the company with the cash on hand and the special contingent account to meet the heavy demand claim of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company.

LYNN—A step of far-reaching importance to industrial peace was taken yesterday when nearly every shoe manufacturer here voted to accept a proposition under which there shall be no strikes or lockouts for a term of years and all disputes shall be settled by arbitration.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, 1 point lower on June and 1 to 3 points higher on other positions. March 9.31@9.35, May 9.28@9.29, June 9.24 bid, July 9.16@9.17, October 9.08@9.09.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton business demand fair, prices steady. American middling uplands 4.93. Sales 10,000, 500 for speculation and export. Receipts 8000, 800 American. Futures opened quiet.

COPPER ADVANCED.

NEW YORK—At the Metal Exchange today all grades of copper were advanced 1/2 in the bid prices, bringing lake up to 13 1/2@12 1/2; electrolytic, 12 1/2@12 1/2, and castings to 12 1/2@12 1/2.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Amal Copper.....	70 3/4	70 3/4	69 1/4	69 1/4
Am Car & Foundry.....	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Ice Securities.....	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31
Am Locomotive.....	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Smelt & Re.....	87 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Steel & Re.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am St. Fr. new.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am Sugar.....	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.....	129 1/2	130	129 1/2	129 1/2
Am Tobacco.....	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4
Anacosta.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Atchafalpa.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
At Coast Line.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Belt & Ohio.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Br. Rap. Trans.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Canada Southern.....	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Canadian Pa.....	168 1/2	168 1/2	167 1/2	167 1/2
Can. Leather.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....	69 1/2	70	68 1/2	68 1/2
Chi. & Alton.....	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Chi. & W. B.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Col. Fuel & Iron.....	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Col. Southern.....	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Con. Gas.....	130 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Denver & Rio G.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Erle.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
General Electric.....	153 1/2	154 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Gen. S. & O.....	143 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Gr. Nor. Ore.....	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Illinois Cent.....	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Inter-Met. P.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Kan. City S.....	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Kansas & Texas.....	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41
Louis & Nash.....	130 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Mex. Cent. Rts.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Missouri P.....	69 1/2	70	69 1/2	69 1/2
N. Lead.....	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
N. Y. Central.....	126 1/2	127 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.....	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Nor. & Western.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Northern Pa.....	140 1/2	141 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Northern.....	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2	179 1/2
Penn. P.....	112 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	131 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Pullman.....	171 1/2	171 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
Reading.....	130 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Rock Island P.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Southern Railway.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
St. Paul.....	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Texas Pacific.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Union Pacific.....	180 1/2	181 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
U. S. Rubber P.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
U. S. Steel.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
U. S. Steel P.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Wabash P.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Western Union.....	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Westinghouse.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Wisconsin Cent.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2

BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Am T. & T. conv.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Atchafalpa 4 1/2.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Atchafalpa 4 1/2.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Chi. Rock Island 4 1/2.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Chi. Southern 4 1/2.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande 4 1/2.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Inter-Met. 4 1/2.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Japan 4 1/2.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Japan 4 1/2.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Japan 4 1/2.....	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Reading 4 1/2.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U. S. Steel 4 1/2.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Steel 4 1/2.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Wabash 4 1/2.....	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Wisconsin Central 4 1/2.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.
2 1/2 registered.....	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
3 1/2 registered.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Small bonds.....	100	100	100
4 1/2 registered.....	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
do coupon.....	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Panama 2.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Panama 1898.....	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Dist. Col. 4 1/2.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Philippine 4 1/2.....	100	100	100

CHICAGO BOARD.

CHICAGO BOARD.			Previous	
	Open	Closing	close	
Wheat—	1.15½	1.16½	1.15½	
May.....	1.15½	1.16½	1.15½	
Sept.....	1.16½	1.17½	1.16½	
July.....	1.16½	1.17½	1.16½	
May.....	1.16½	1.17½	1.16½	
Sept.....	1.17½	1.18½	1.17½	
July.....	1.17½	1.18½	1.17½	
May.....	1.18½	1.19½	1.18½	
Sept.....	1.19½	1.20½	1.19½	
July.....	1.19½	1.20½	1.19½	
May.....	1.20½	1.21½	1.20½	
Sept.....	1.21½	1.22½	1.21½	
July.....	1.21½	1.22½	1.21½	
May.....	1.22½	1.23½	1.22½	
Sept.....	1.23½	1.24½	1.23½	
July.....	1.23½	1.24½	1.23½	
May.....	1.24½	1.25½	1.24½	
Sept.....	1.25½	1.26½	1.25½	
July.....	1.25½	1.26½	1.25½	
May.....	1.26½	1.27½	1.26½	
Sept.....	1.27½	1.28½	1.27½	
July.....	1.27½	1.28½	1.27½	
May.....	1.28½	1.29½	1.28½	
Sept.....	1.29½	1.30½	1.29½	
July.....	1.29½	1.30½	1.29½	
May.....	1.30½	1.31½	1.30½	
Sept.....	1.31½	1.32½	1.31½	
July.....	1.31½	1.32½	1.31½	
May.....	1.32½	1.33½	1.32½	
Sept.....	1.33½	1.34½	1.33½	
July.....	1.33½	1.34½	1.33½	
May.....	1.34½	1.35½	1.34½	
Sept.....	1.35½	1.36½	1.35½	
July.....	1.35½	1.36½	1.35½	
May.....	1.36½	1.37½	1.36½	
Sept.....	1.37½	1.38½	1.37½	
July.....	1.37½	1.38½	1.37½	
May.....	1.38½	1.39½	1.38½	
Sept.....	1.39½	1.40½	1.39½	
July.....	1.39½	1.40½	1.39½	
May.....	1.40½	1.41½	1.40½	
Sept.....	1.41½	1.42½	1.41½	
July.....	1.41½	1.42½	1.41½	
May.....	1.42½	1.43½	1.42½	
Sept.....	1.43½	1.44½	1.43½	
July.....	1.43½	1.44½	1.43½	
May.....	1.44½	1.45½	1.44½	
Sept.....	1.45½	1.46½	1.45½	
July.....	1.45½	1.46½	1.45½	
May.....	1.46½	1.47½	1.46½	
Sept.....	1.47½	1.48½	1.47½	
July.....	1.47½	1.48½	1.47½	
May.....	1.48½	1.49½	1.48½	
Sept.....	1.49½	1.50½	1.49½	
July.....	1.49½	1.50½	1.49½	
May.....	1.50½	1.51½	1.50½	
Sept.....	1.51½	1.52½	1.51½	
July.....	1.51½	1.52½	1.51½	
May.....	1.52½	1.53½	1.52½	
Sept.....	1.53½	1.54½	1.53½	
July.....	1.53½	1.54½	1.53½	
May.....	1.54½	1.55½	1.54½	
Sept.....	1.55½	1.56½	1.55½	
July.....	1.55½	1.56½	1.55½	
May.....	1.56½	1.57½	1.56½	
Sept.....	1.57½	1.58½	1.57½	
July.....	1.57½	1.58½	1.57½	
May.....	1.58½	1.59½	1.58½	
Sept.....	1.59½	1.60½	1.59½	
July.....	1.59½	1.60½	1.59½	
May.....	1.60½	1.61½	1.60½	
Sept.....	1.61½	1.62½	1.61½	
July.....	1.61½	1.62½	1.61½	
May.....	1.62½	1.63½	1.62½	
Sept.....	1.63½	1.64½	1.63½	
July.....	1.63½	1.64½	1.63½	
May.....	1.64½	1.65½	1.64½	
Sept.....	1.65½	1.66½	1.65½	
July.....	1.65½	1.66½	1.65½	
May.....	1.66½	1.67½	1.66½	
Sept.....	1.67½	1.68½	1.67½	
July.....	1.67½	1.68½	1.67½	
May.....	1.68½	1.69½	1.68½	
Sept.....	1.69½	1.70½	1.69½	
July.....	1.69½	1.70½	1.69½	
May.....	1.70½	1.71½	1.70½	
Sept.....	1.71½	1.72½	1.71½	
July.....	1.71½	1.72½	1.71½	
May.....	1.72½	1.73½	1.72½	
Sept.....	1.73½	1.74½	1.73½	
July.....	1.73½	1.74½	1.73½	
May.....	1.74½	1.75½	1.74½	
Sept.....	1.75½	1.76½	1.75½	
July.....	1.75½	1.76½	1.75½	
May.....	1.76½	1.77½	1.76½	
Sept.....	1.77½	1.78½	1.77½	
July.....	1.77½	1.78½	1.77½	
May.....	1.78½	1.79½	1.78½	
Sept.....	1.79½	1.80½	1.79½	
July.....	1.79½	1.80½	1.79½	
May.....	1.80½	1.81½	1.80½	
Sept.....	1.81½	1.82½	1.81½	
July.....	1.81½	1.82½	1.81½	
May.....	1.82½	1.83½	1.82½	
Sept.....	1.83½	1.84½	1.83½	
July.....	1.83½	1.84½	1.83½	
May.....	1.84½	1.85½	1.84½	
Sept.....	1.85½	1.86½	1.85½	
July.....	1.85½	1.86½	1.85½	
May.....	1.86½	1.87½	1.86½	
Sept.....	1.87½	1.88½	1.87½	
July.....	1.87½	1.88½	1.87½	
May.....	1.88½	1.89½	1.88½	
Sept.....	1.89½	1.90½	1.89½	
July.....	1.89½	1.90½	1.89½	
May.....	1.90½	1.91½	1.90½	
Sept.....	1.91½	1.92½	1.91½	
July.....	1.91½	1.92½	1.91½	
May.....	1.92½	1.93½	1.92½	
Sept.....	1.93½	1.94½	1.93½	
July.....	1.93½	1.94½	1.93½	
May.....	1.94½	1.95½	1.94½	
Sept.....	1.95½	1.96½	1.95½	
July.....	1.95½	1.96½	1.95½	
May.....	1.96½	1.97½	1.96½	
Sept.....	1.97½	1.98½	1.97½	
July.....	1.97½	1.98½	1.97½	
May.....	1.98½	1.99½	1.98½	
Sept.....	1.99½	2.00½	1.99½	
July.....	1.99½	2.00½	1.99½	
May.....	2.00½	2.01½	2.00½	
Sept.....	2.01½	2.02½	2.01½	
July.....	2.01½	2.02½	2.01½	
May.....	2.02½	2.03½	2.02½	
Sept.....	2.03½	2.04½	2.03½	
July.....	2.03½	2.04½	2.03½	
May.....	2.04½	2.05½	2.04½	
Sept.....	2.05½	2.06½	2.05½	
July.....	2.05½	2.06½	2.05½	
May.....	2.06½	2.07½	2.06½	
Sept.....	2.07½	2.08½	2.07½	
July.....	2.07½	2.08½	2.07½	
May.....	2.08½	2.09½	2.08½	
Sept.....	2.09½	2.10½	2.09½	
July.....	2.09½	2.10½	2.09½	
May.....	2.10½	2.11½	2.10½	
Sept.....	2.11½	2.12½	2.11½	
July.....	2.11½	2.12½	2.11½	
May.....	2.12½	2.13½	2.12½	
Sept.....	2.13½	2.14½	2.13½	
July.....	2.13½	2.14½	2.13½	
May.....	2.14½	2.15½	2.14½	
Sept.....	2.15½	2.16½	2.15½	
July.....	2.15½	2.16½	2.15½	
May.....	2.16½	2.17½	2.16½	
Sept.....	2.17½	2.18½	2.17½	
July.....	2.17½	2.18½	2.17½	
May.....	2.18½	2.19½	2.18½	
Sept.....	2.19½	2.20½	2.19½	
July.....	2.19½	2.20½	2.19½	
May.....	2.20½	2.21½	2.20½	
Sept.....	2.21½	2.22½	2.21½	
July.....	2.21½	2.22½	2.21½	
May.....	2.22½	2.23½	2.22½	
Sept.....	2.23½	2.24½	2.23½	
July.....	2.23½	2.24½	2.23½	
May.....	2.24½	2.25½	2.24½	
Sept.....	2.25½	2.26½	2.25½	
July.....	2.25½	2.26½	2.25½	
May.....	2.26½	2.27½	2.26½	
Sept.....	2.27½	2.28½	2.27½	
July.....	2.27½	2.28½	2.27½	
May.....	2.28½	2.29½	2.28½	
Sept.....	2.29½	2.30½	2.29½	
July.....	2.29½	2.30½	2.29½	
May.....	2.30½	2.31½	2.30½	
Sept.....	2.31½	2.32½	2.31½	
July.....	2.31½	2.32½	2.31½	
May.....	2.32½	2.33½	2.32½	
Sept.....	2.33½	2.34½	2.33½	
July.....	2.33½	2.34½	2.33½	
May.....	2.34½	2.35½	2.34½	
Sept.....	2.35½	2.36½	2.35½	
July.....	2.35½	2.36½	2.35½	
May.....	2.36½	2.37½	2.36½	
Sept.....	2.37½	2.38½	2.37½	
July.....	2.37½	2.38½	2.37½	
May.....	2.38½	2.39½	2.38½	
Sept.....	2.39½	2.40½	2.39½	
July.....	2.39½	2.40½	2.39½	
May.....	2.40½	2.41½	2.40½	
Sept.....	2.41½	2.42½	2.41½	
July.....	2.41½	2.42½	2.41½	
May.....	2.42½	2.43½	2.42½	
Sept.....	2.43½	2.44½	2.43½	
July.....	2.43½	2.44½	2.43½	
May.....	2.44½	2.45½	2.44½	
Sept.....	2.45½	2.46½	2.45½	
July.....	2.45½	2.46½	2.45½	
May.....	2.46½	2.47½	2.46½	
Sept.....	2.47½	2.48½	2.47½	
July.....	2.47½	2.48½	2.47½	
May.....	2.48½	2.49½	2.48½	
Sept.....	2.49½	2.50½	2.49½	
July.....	2.49½	2.50½	2.49½	
May.....	2.50½	2.51½	2.50½	
Sept.....	2.51½	2.52½	2.51½	
July.....	2.51½	2.52½	2.51½	
May.....	2.52½	2.53½	2.52½	
Sept.....	2.53½	2.54½	2.53½	
July.....	2.53½	2.54½	2.53½	
May.....	2.54½	2.55½	2.54½	
Sept.....	2.55½	2.56½	2.55½	
July.....	2.55½	2.56½	2.55½	
May.....	2.56½	2.57½	2.56½	
Sept.....	2.57½	2.58½	2.57½	
July.....	2.57½	2.58½	2.57½	
May.....	2.58½	2.59½	2.58½	
Sept.....	2.59½	2.60½	2.59½	
July.....	2.59½	2.60½	2.59½	
May.....	2.60½	2.61½	2.60½	
Sept.....	2.61½	2.62½	2.61½	
July.....	2.61½	2.62½	2.61½	
May.....	2.62½	2.63½	2.62½	
Sept.....	2.63½	2.64½	2.63½	
July.....	2.63½	2.64½	2.63½	
May.....	2.64½	2.65½	2.64½	
Sept.....	2.65½	2.66½	2.65½	
July.....	2.65½	2.66½	2.65½	
May.....	2.66½	2.67½	2.66½	
Sept.....	2.67½	2.68½	2.67½	
July.....	2.67½	2.68½	2.67½	
May.....	2.68½	2.69½	2.68½	
Sept.....	2.69½	2.70½	2.69½	
July.....	2.69½	2.70½	2.69½	
May.....	2.70½	2.71½	2.70½	
Sept.....	2.71½	2.72½	2.71½	
July.....	2.71½	2.72½	2.71½	
May.....	2.72½	2.73½	2.72½	
Sept.....	2.73½	2.74½	2.73½	
July.....	2.73½	2.74½	2.73½	
May.....	2.74½	2.75½	2.74½	
Sept.....	2.75½	2.76½	2.75½	
July.....	2.75½	2.76½	2.75½	
May.....	2.76½	2.77½	2.76½	
Sept.....	2.77½	2.78½	2.77½	
July.....	2.77½	2.78½	2.77½	
May.....	2.78½	2.79½	2.78½	
Sept.....	2.79½	2.80½	2.79½	
July.....	2.79½	2.80½	2.79½	
May.....	2.80½	2.81½	2.80½	
Sept.....	2.81½	2.82½	2.81½	
July.....	2.81½	2.82½	2.81½	
May.....	2.82½	2.83½	2.82½	
Sept.....	2.83½	2.84½	2.83½	
July.....	2.83½	2.84½	2.83½	
May.....	2.84½	2.85½	2.84½	
Sept.....	2.85½	2.86½	2.85½	
July.....	2.85½	2.86½	2.85½	
May.....	2.86½	2.87½	2.86½	
Sept.....	2.87½	2.88½	2.87½	
July.....	2.87½	2.88½	2.87½	
May.....	2.88½	2.89½	2.88½	
Sept.....	2.89½	2.90½	2.89½	
July.....	2.89½	2.90½	2.89½	
May.....	2.90½	2.91½	2.90½	
Sept.....	2.91½	2.92½	2.91½	
July.....	2.91½	2.92½	2.91½	
May.....	2.92½	2.93½	2.92½	
Sept.....	2.93½	2.94½	2.93½	
July.....	2.93½	2.94½	2.93½	
May.....	2.94½	2.95½	2.94½	
Sept.....	2.95½	2.96½	2.95½	
July.....	2.95½	2.96½	2.95½	</

Contributions on Topics of Interest
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THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

The Recitative in Opera

The development of the recitative in opera is an interesting type of musical development in general. At first an opera consisted of songs with spoken dialogue between. Gradually the dialogue began to be uttered in a singing or recitative, which bore little relation, however, to the separate songs. The aria was an elaborate piece of vocal eloquence, which broke off sharply from the rest of the talk as one were suddenly in a conversation to stop short, take his place in the middle of the room and tell his inmost thought and feeling all abroad in carefully measured yet ostensibly impromptu verse. Gradually the break between the recitative and the aria became less marked. The recitative grew more musical and the air less elaborate and the whole effect thus more natural. The chief soprano aria in Charpentier's "Louise," for example, begins with hesitating, dreamy phrases, as if the singer were merely thinking aloud, and after it has worked up to a climax of delight in her recent triumph in being crowned the muse of song, it gradually returns to contemplation again and so drops naturally to the level of the dialogue that follows. In the opera "Pelléas and Mélisande" there is nothing that can be specified as an aria. All the drama goes on in a simple recitative, which is more full of harmonic variety than ordinary recitatives, but has very little normal melody. The notes merely follow the natural lift of the voice in saying just those things. Thus the words in the singers' mouths have the authority rather than their music, while the music of the orchestra never drowns either the voices or the poetical imagery. This opera gives a more nearly perfect balance between words and music than any other music drama has reached.

Farm Queries

Tame the wild carrot by cultivation. Golden-rod is not characteristic of a gilt-edged farm.

Invest in electricity this year: raise your own currants.

Order your plants with reason but insist upon their obedience.

The sulky plow is not so unpleasant an acquaintance as its name seems to imply.

How many monkeys is it safe to keep in an apiary?

How early is it safe to dehorn a hydraulic ram?

What is the best season to graft pine trees to insure pineapples of the finest quality, and what variety of apple should be chosen as scions?

Children are God's apostles, day by day. Sent forth to preach of love and hope and peace.—Lowell.

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The Possibilities of Lamp Posts

The Strozzi Lanterns and Modern Street Lighting.

A lamp post has long been in English the synonym for unrelieved stiffness and ungraciousness. "As stiff as a lamp post," "as unresponsive as a lamp post," would never have passed into current speech if the beauty of the Paris street fixtures had prevailed in London and New York. For the phrase does not refer merely to the iron stolidity of the post, or why might we not equally reprehend the marble coldness of a Corinthian pillar? It is the harshness of outline which impresses us unpleasantly, just as sharp corners in character may, or the absence of grace, outward or inward.

The lamps on the often pictured facade of the Boston Public Library are modelled after the lanterns on the Strozzi palace in Florence, Italy, and show how much better they did those things in the days before gas or electricity. In the Strozzi palace, however, the iron rings still clinging in the walls under the lanterns, are reminders of the darkness of the Florentine streets of old. Perhaps the modern achievement of light offsets the ugliness of most modern lamp posts.

In the old days in Florence no one could go abroad without carrying his torch, or being followed by retainers carrying torches. On arriving at his friend's house the torches were thrust into the iron rings provided for the purpose, while the servants lounged on the broad bench of stone that surrounded so many of the buildings.

The street scene here is modern Florence, a corner of the Strozzi palace showing



CORNER OF THE STROZZI PALACE, FLORENCE, Showing artistic placing of lanterns. Underneath are the iron rings used for torches before the days of street lights.

ing at the right, with the lantern and freedom, Victor Emmanuel II., grandfather of the present King. The deep Florentine caves show in the houses at the left of the cut. A modern gas lamp serves for comparison on the corner opposite the famous lantern.

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Lincoln a Cabinet Maker

A contributor writes of Abraham Lincoln as a cabinet maker, saying: During my residence in Evansville, Ind., I frequently saw an interesting specimen of Lincoln's handiwork. When I last saw it, it was in the office of Capt. James W. Wartmann, clerk of the branch U. S. district court. It was a small cabinet, as I remember it, about 30 inches high and 14 or 15 inches wide, made of native cherry, the boards for which were whipsawed by Lincoln, who did all the rest of the work in the shop of his father, near Greenville, Spencer county.

Captain Wartmann discovered it in the possession of Capt. J. Wesley Lamar, a farmer in that vicinity, to whom Abraham Lincoln gave it not long before the Lincoln family removed to Illinois. As Captain Lamar was a warm friend of Captain Wartmann, as well as an old friend of Lincoln, he gave the cabinet to Captain Wartmann, who had a stand made for it and kept it in the clerk's office, with an appropriate label.

By some mishap one of the panels to the cabinet doors had been scarred by a candle carelessly left burning close to it. One who was looking at the relic offered to have the panel removed and replaced with a sound one. To this Captain Wartmann almost shouted: "Not for the world! That scar is precious as the only means of identifying the cabinet as the work of Abraham Lincoln."

King Hassam, well beloved, was wont to say

When aught went wrong or any labor failed.

"Tomorrow, friends, will be another day." And in that faith he slept, and so prevailed.

WHAT SHALL THIS MAN DO?

In almost the concluding verses of the gospel of John there is the story of how Christ Jesus warned Peter of the struggle which was before him, and how that impetuous apostle, as though scarcely taking in the significance of his words, turned suddenly toward John, who was standing by, with the question, "What shall this man do?" or to give the exact rendering, "Lord, and this man, what?" The reply of Jesus was almost as concise as the question of Peter. "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee? follow thou me." Jesus could, indeed, hardly have said with greater directness, mind your own business, and get into the kingdom of heaven yourself. It is nearly nineteen centuries since those words were spoken. Millions of Christian readers know them by heart, and yet the world is still very far from acting on them. The whole of religious sectarian persecution has been justified as a desire to make sure that all should follow Christ, and most of the petty criticism in churches circulates round the demand, "And this man, what?" Whereas if people were only engaged in following Christ themselves they would be so busily employed in healing the sick, and glorifying God themselves, as to have no time in which to focus their attention on "this man."

It is probably largely because what is

known as orthodox theology has been so theoretical that its exponents have had much time to discuss rather than to do. Christian Science, with its call to carry divine healing to all the world, and its Wednesday services devoted to spreading the good news should have little spare time to offend against the command of Jesus. It is this effort to spread the knowledge of his healing which constitutes what may be termed the evangelizing spirit of Christian Science. There is no element of proselytizing in it, as proselytizing is commonly understood; there is only the effort to proclaim, from Dan to Beersheba, the fact that the healing power of the Christ has never been absent from the world, and to proclaim it, in the only way in which the proclamation can carry conviction, by healing the sick and binding up the broken-hearted. Christian Science healing, it can never be stated too often or too emphatically, is not confined to physical disease, it is the effort to destroy every phase of sin or inharmonious manifested by the human mind. To accomplish this, however, it is necessary to follow Christ so steadfastly as never to be tempted to say of the sick, "And this man, what?" No matter what the depravity of character, no matter what the denseness of materiality, no matter what the villainess of the sin, that is the disease, and it

can only be destroyed by seeing it as the lie and delusion which in reality it is. "The sick," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 447 of Science and Health, "are not healed merely by declaring there is no sickness, but by knowing that there is none."

The world is sometimes given to smile at what it terms the insignificance of some of the stories of healing told in the Wednesday testimony meetings. No doubt the utmost wisdom should be displayed in giving testimonies, and no Christian Scientist should run the risk of being a cause of stumbling rather than of assistance to those who come to these meetings, but it must also be remembered that no instance of the power of God to heal is ever trivial to the person who has experienced it. Roughly speaking the only testimony which could ever be said to be altogether vain would be one given out of vanity; it would necessarily be as "sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal."

Outside of this the speaker must always be telling of some way on which he has seen Christ walk, and it would be wiser and more profitable to try to see with his eyes than to criticize him. The fact is that it is an impossible thing to say that any case of healing is a trivial one. Every Christian Scientist worker has seen cases which medically

considered seemed serious healed almost instantaneously, and cases which seemed insignificant take weeks. That is, of course, because of the mental origin of disease. How long it may be in any specific case before healer and patient will be able to realize sufficient of the Christ to banish the sense of inharmoniousness is something no Christian Scientist would dare to say. What the Christian Science worker does know, and what he has to inspire him is this, that he helps humanity just as he helps himself, and that he makes it easier for "this man" to enter the kingdom of heaven as he enters it himself, that is, as he learns to obey the command, "follow thou me."

A famous Greek scholar has dwelt upon the fact that the words "tarry till I come," should actually be translated "tarry while I am coming." The "coming" not being regarded as a definite point of time, "but rather as a fact which is in slow and continuous realization." It would be difficult to express more perfectly the coming of the spiritual idea to the human consciousness. The mind of Christ is not acquired in a day, it comes, indeed, all too slowly, through continuous realization of the allness of God, and the consequent un-reality and powerlessness of evil, but among the things which make its coming slow is the habit of demanding, "What shall this man do?"

An American Lord.

The Comander Mauretania, which arrived recently in New York within nine minutes of her record run, brought among her passengers, says the Sun, the Right Hon. Lord Fairfax (that is the way he appeared on the passenger list), who is better known to his American friends as Albert Kirby Fairfax. In November the committee on privileges of the House of Lords indorsed Lord Fairfax's petition to "assume the title, honor and dignity of Lord Fairfax of Cameron." Lord Fairfax said that he had not relinquished his American citizenship, although he had received the right to be known as the 12th baron of Cameron. He was born in Virginia in 1871.

The Oasis

There came suddenly a strip of green land. It was like a branch of flowers yet fresh, drifting out to a ship at sea. The birds sang clearly in the early morning, high over our heads flashing in the bright air. The damp sand was delicately printed with the tracks of birds. The desert lay around us in low hills, like the long billows of a retiring ocean. The air blew fresh and sweet from the west—fresh and sweet, for it was the breath of the Mediterranean.

And suddenly we came upon green land. The country was like a rolling pasture. Grass and dandelions and a myriads of familiar wild flowers lay like wreaths of welcome at our feet. There were clumps of palms and single acacias; the cactus, also, that we call the Indian fig, shapeless, prickly, but full of the sun, and fat with promise.

The wind blew, the birds sang, the trees waved. They were the outposts of life, whence it nodded and beckoned to us, and threw us flowers as we emerged from the barren desert. They reached, they sank into vapory distance—the waving trees, the singing birds. Promises and hopes they sing and wave upon the desert, and I greeted them as the mariner at sea greets the south in the bough of blossoms floating by him.—George William Curtis.

Wireless Telegraphy Foreseen by Wendell Phillips

In his oration on the Pilgrim Fathers, delivered in 1855, Wendell Phillips said that we should not look back at the Carvers and Bradfords, thinking that if they were among us today they would not be fully abreast of our present progress. The Pilgrims of 1855 would not be in Plymouth but in Kansas. "Solomon's temple had, they tell us, the best system of lightning rods ever invented—he anticipated Franklin. Do you suppose if Solomon were here now he would stop at lightning-conductors? No, he would have telegraphs without wires, able to send messages both ways at the same time, and where only he who sent and he who received should know what the messages were."

All our graces are to be cultivated to the neglect of none of them.—Thomas Guthrie.

PROFESSOR LOWELL ON MARS

Perhaps this heading is misleading, as the earnest explorer of the much discussed planet has not yet set foot, but only an eager eye, on the land of his delight. The London Spectator says Professor Lowell draws the inference that Mars is free from war because the people could not exist if all did not unite in furthering the good of all. There is no water on Mars, and the entire planet must depend on irrigation obtained from the arctic regions. Hence the canals, reminding them of the fish discovered in the Atlantic at a depth where it was believed the weight of water would crush them. In that case, Professor Lowell says, "What could not be, just was." The Spectator adds that the reverse may be equally true, and that in Mars what "could be, just isn't," and that if the conditions on Mars are quite different from our own, the professor is vainly arguing about one set of phenomena in the terms of another.

Speaking of the opaline tints of the planet far down the vista of the telescope, Professor Lowell says: "That rose-ochre enchantment is but a mind mirage. A vast expanse of arid ground girdling the planet completely in circumference is what those opaline glimmers signify. All deserts, seen from a safe distance, have something of this charm of tint. Their bare rock gives them color, from yellow marl through ruddy sandstone to blue slate. And color shows across space for the massing due to great extent. To conceive of this great buckler of barren sand and rock, level as a polished shield, and stretching to the far distance, to stand sharp-cut there by the horizon of a sky, unrelieved by so much as mountain nothing of its blue, is to realize in part what life on it must mean."

The Spectator resumes: "It used to be said that if we drew on the sands of the Sahara a gigantic figure of the 47th proposition of Euclid, the Martians, if they existed, and had intelligence, would recognize it as a signal, and would certainly be able to answer with its sequel, the 48th. We cannot know what the next 50 years of investigation will bring forth, either for or against Professor Lowell's view. However, we are certain that he did right in acting on Dr. Johnson's maxim: 'Sir, to leave things out of a book because people tell you they will not be believed is meanness.'"

Shopping in London

Punch reports a patient London shopper. The shopper asked for gloves.

"What is your size, sir?"

"Fifteen by two and a half inches," said the shopper, with a prodigious effort of memory.

"Pardon me, sir, but that is your size in collars. Would you be so good as to think again?"

"Three hundred twenty-seven thousand four hundred fifty-eight," said the shopper tentatively.

"Ah, that is the number of your watch," said the shopman.

"One, eight, five, nine, Holborn," said the shopper.

"Your telephone number?" said the shopman. "We were, I think, sir, discussing your size in gloves."

"January 9, 1910," said the shopper.

"The date upon which your fire insurance expires. We can deduct nothing from that. Suppose we were to measure your hand?"

"Suppose," said the shopper, producing his hand from his coat pocket.

"But I observe that you have some gloves already, sir," said the shopman.

"So I have. Now, how foolish of me! Of course I mean handkerchiefs."

"The two words are easily confused," said the shopman. "Can you tell me—"

"How absurd!" said the shopper. "but I do not even know the size of my nose."

Thus, there was no business done that day.

Our Kingdom

We look afar for guidance that is near;
We blindly follow prophet, priest and seer;
We wait for God and angels to appear,
And smite some sealed fountain ere we drink.

But all the future life is hid in this:
The eternal God is now and here,
And that which shall be, is.

Let us forestall
The life we think we later may be-gain,
But which now is, as it hath ever been.

A silent Presence answering our call,
Behold the kingdom of heaven is within!

Seek ye the kingdom first and all things win. —A. L. Muzzy.

JEANNE D'ARC

One of the Wonderful Women of History.

The latest contribution to the literature inspired by the history of Jeanne D'Arc is by Andrew Lang and is a book that must be read with particular interest, as the first careful British study of the remarkable story. Mr. Lang says:

"I incline to think that in a sense not easily defined, Jeanne was inspired, and I am convinced that she was a person of the highest genius, of the noblest character. Without her genius and her character, her glimpse of hidden things (supposing them to have occurred) would have been of no avail in the great task of redeeming France. Another might have heard voices offering the monitions; but no other could have displayed her dauntless courage and gift of encouragement; her sweetness of soul; and her marvelous and victorious tenacity of will."

No theory can be more remarkable than the facts, as a critic of Mr. Lang says. Paintings of Jeanne's life by Puvis de Chavannes are on the walls of the Pantheon in Paris—the temple that bears the dedication "To the Great Men of France," yet where the walls of the whole lower hall picture the life of two great women, Jeanne D'Arc and Genevieve, the city's saintly protector. Jeanne is shown kneeling in prayer while her comrades are at play, and again answering the learned men marvelously when they come to her country home. But Mr. Lang sees her a cheerful, active child, performing her home duties, sharing the village pleasures, and never posing as a mystic. "She was a child of the free air, not the cloister," says Mr. Lang and later she protests that she did not come to work miracles but to lead the armies of France.

The "Bookman" critic says:

As her understanding of the difficulties in her way increased her power to deal with them increased also. In the face of the inevitable opposition at home, in the face of the ridicule so mad a scheme aroused in a man like the Governor of Vaucouleurs, she won an interview with the Dauphin at Chinon and gave him the "sign" which made him take her pretensions in earnest.

"In a crisis of the national fortunes of France," says Mr. Lang, "the hour had come, and the girl. In other crises the hour has come, and the man—Cromwell, Napoleon. We recognize their genius and their opportunity. But in the case of Jeanne D'Arc, as she was an ignorant girl of 17, human wisdom is apt to decline to recognize the happy wedding of opportunity and genius and to look about for any explanation that may minimize the marvel."

"The question of the voices is of minor consequence, after all. The essential fact remains that Jeanne D'Arc, this simple peasant maid from Domremy, was born to be the saviour of her country, to accomplish a heroic work that no man of her time had been able to accomplish, to hold steadfastly to the vision of her duty, to accept a martyr's fate as the end of her mission. Few figures in all history shine today with the clear radiance of hers."

The latest output by the Egypt exploration fund of the papyri unearthed at Oxyrhynchus, includes considerable fragments of a play by Euripides of which but a few lines were hitherto known. It is the Hyllosplay, a play belonging to the poet's latest years. Last winter a new-old Greek historian, whose name is still in debate, saw the light. Among other interesting papyri in this set, 900, dated A. D. 322 or 323, is a very early document for the express postal service, or cursus velox.

A New Play by Euripides

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